FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIATION AT 'NATURAL' LEVEL; SAFETY MEASURES END

AU151025 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 May 86

["Annoucement of the Commission of Environment Protection of the PSR of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) -- The continuous examination of the radioactive pollution of the environment, made by the Institute of Nuclear Physics during the whole period after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union, show that now the level of radio-activity has fallen and has approached considerably the basic natural level. Under such conditions, the prophylactic measures recommended through the press on May 3, 1986 are abolished. Hence, it is not dangerous for the children and the adults to stay in the open air, the drinking of water in open resources, the use of vegtables, fruits and medicinal herbs, after they are cleaned as usually. All the fresh foodstuff products such as milk, which is told to the people, fish oysters, frogs, etc. should continue to be used normally. Likewise, no restriction are imposed on taking bath in the seas, lakes, etc.

FAO GENERAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU181334 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, arrived on a visit to our country yesterday. He was accompanied by the FAO director of Europe, A. Bozzini and other top officials of this organisation. He was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other comrades. The Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai received at the Ministry of Agricutlrue the FAO General Director Edouard Saouma and the officials accompanying him. On this occasion a warm talk was held on the development of agriculture in Albania and on the cooperation of our country with FAO. In honor of the FAO general director, the Minister of agriculture Themie Thomai yesterday gave a dinner which was also attended by the minister of light anf foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, the director of the Institute of International Relations Studies, Sofokli Lazri, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other comrades.

Received by Malile

AU181332 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile yesterday received the general director of the United Nations Organization on food and Agriculture, Edouard Saouma and held a friendly talk with him.

WHO DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GENEVA MEETING

AU181335 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirna, May 18 (ATA) -- The delegation of the PSR of Albania led by the health minister, Ajli Alushani, which attended the proceedings of the 39th world health assembly in Geneva returned home yesterday.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY PRESIDENT

AU162041 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent Mr. Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of his election to this post. [sentence as received] Mr. Todor Zhivkov extends his comradely congratulations and wishes for fruitful work and for the all-round successful development of neighbouring Socialist Yugoslavia.

"I avail myself of the occasion to express to you wish and readiness for a further dynamic and all-round promotion of the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the interest of our peoples and of the consideration of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world", the telegram reads.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET MARITIME FLEET MINISTER

AU171406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Today Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet of the USSR. During the conversation an analysis was made of the state of and prospects for the development of the communications by water between the two countries.

Transport Protocol Signed

AU171901 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- The second session of the boards of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR was held here today. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport and the Soviet by Mr. Timofey Guzhenko, minister of merchant marine of the Soviet Union. The session reviewed the results of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport. It discussed and adopted coordinated resolutions for developing the direct links between the two countries and for raising the efficiency of sea and river shipments in the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000. The two ministers signed a programme for integration between the ministries for the same period. The programme provides for a further development of the progressive methods of the organization of transportation, for raising the efficiency of the work of the ports by means of introducing robot equipment and flexible technological lines and the automation of the production and management processes as well as by promoting co-operation in the field of transit transportation including by means of the setting up of a new ro-ro Ferry boat route linking the ports of Burgas and Poti.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UNITED KINGDOM

AU162038 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Led by the desire to give a new impetus to the traditionally good trade and economic contacts, work groups of the Intergovernmental Bulgaro-British Commission for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held a session here from May 13 through 16.

The latest annual session of representatives of the governmental and business circles created conditions for thorough discussions of the problems and for the overcoming of some barriers in economic joint work. The two sides discovered new possibilities for joint production in the field of chemistry and biotechnologies, in hoisting and hauling machine-building and in the food industry.

The meetings and talks gave representatives of leading British firms in the field of electronics and biotechnologies and of the food and textile industries the possibility to acquaint themselves with some new achievements of Bulgaria's scientific thought and practice. The wish of the two sides for joint work in this sphere was specified in a programme for techno-scientific cooperation which will find expression in the exchange of specialists and information on new techno-scientific developments and in the organizing of milateral siminars. The setting up of work groups in the field of electronics is a new form of interaction.

Today, after signing of the protocol on the work of the session, the leader of the British delegation, Mr. Alistair Hunter, deputy minister of trade and industry, expressed his satisfaction with the successful work of the commission to a BTA reporter. He pointed out that there exist great possibilities for cooperation in the field of electronics and biotechnologies.

From the Bulgarian side the document was signed by Mr. Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of trade.

FILIPOV ATTENDS MEETING ON FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

AU162055 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- The new stage in Bulgaria's socio-economic development has set new tasks related to the financing of techno-scientific progress, the determination of the rates of economic development, the organization and efficient use of the material, labour and financial resources.

The functions and responsibilities of the financial bodies in the implementation of the new mechanism of planning, in the determination of the rates of development of the national economy were discussed at a national financial meeting, which was held in Sofia earlier today.

Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, discussed the main tasks of the financial bodies: their involvement in the dialogue for the concretization of the aims of the state plan. He examined this issue in the light of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Bulgaria's development requires the making of changes in the financing of investments from the budget. The qualitatively new strategy connected with the updating of the industrial and agricultural products and the financing of this updating must be done in accordance with the principles of the self-managing organizations.

Mr Grisha Filipov, memeber of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP made an in-depth analysis of the latest trends and elements in the work of the financial bodies.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS RADIATION EXPERTS

AU171841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Margit Terziradeva article: "Are the Facts Alarming?" -- "On Radiation-Health Research of the Scientific Institute of Radiology and Radiobiology with the Medical Academy"]

[Text] Until recently the danger of radiation was a popular, but still rather abstract, concept in our country. The figures published by the U.S. "Public Citizen" organization about the increasing number of incidents at U.S. nuclear power stations are truly impressive (a total of 2,310 accidents were registered in 1979, while in 1983 over 5,000 such accidents were registered). Nevertheless, perhaps the thousands of kilometers which separates us from these areas are reducing the emotional effect.

The calamity in the Chernobyl electric power station transformed those things, which for several years we had accepted from their theoretical point of view, into a close reality. Today, it is difficult for us to believe that the peaceful days of May, the green meadows and the sunshine, might conceal some sinister danger. How do things really look? Is there really a danger threatening our country? What should an individual, who happens to be exposed to the extreme situation of increased radiation, know?

These are the questions we asked in visiting the scientific institute of radiology and radiobiology with the medical academy. In the section on radiation-health research we interviewed engineer Todor Petkov, the head of the institute, and engineer Viktor Badulin, a scientific fellow.

Viktor Badulin stated, smiling: "An extreme situation -- this is an overstatement, unless you mean the load of work in our section where we have been working 18 hours a day without interruption since 2 May."

Engineer Petkov continued our conversation by stating: "It was a team of our section that accomplished the first 'coup' as regards the evaluation of radiation pollution in our country." He added in a less playful tone: "For as long as 25 years we have been conducting routine observations of the radioactive pollution of the environment. We have enough experience and a basis for comparison.

"Analyses in our country are being accomplished with the help of the most up-to-date physical and chemical methods. We are exerting basic control with the help of gamma spectrometric analysis. The capacity of our equipment permits us to check on the contents of all radio-nucleids -- gamma emitters. As regards the composition of other radio-nucleids (beta emitters), we are using radio-chemical methods. With the help of special programs we identify the total radio-nucleid composition of the gamma emitters in the samples subjected to analysis and we automatically determine their composition. Our section is regularly participating in the World Health Organization programs of intercalibration, which means control over the quality of analyses. Our results have always been in conformity with real values. This is why you can believe our interpretation.

"On 30 April the members of our section checked on the composition of the atmosphere as usual. Everything was within the norms. They left their work in a holiday mood, but after having prepared and collected the samples from the atmosphere, the sediments and samples of rain water. The first signals of the existence of certain concentrations of short-lived radio-nucleids -- products of nuclear fission -- were obtained from rain water on 2 May at 1530 local time.

"From that very moment on our section has conducted uninterrupted radiation control on the atmosphere, the water resources, and naturally on foodstuffs," engineer Petkov reassured us.

While we were talking to him, Viktor Badulin was constantly following the computer screen attached to a gamma spectrometer. The laboratory personnel members were constantly bringing in goods for analysis, such as fresh milk from the morning, beer gruel for animal fodder, strawberries, and even ice cream....

We asked him: "Are you able to fully include all areas of the country and all types of goods in your research?"

"The measurements of the background radiation level are being performed daily by civil defense and the main "hydrology and metereology" administration with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences," my interlocuters stated. "The research involving water resources and drinking water is also the daily task of the radiometric laboratories of civil defense and the okrug health-epidemic inspectorates, while the checks for Sofia City, Sofia Okrug, Pernik, Blagoevgrad, and Kyustendil Okrugs are performed in our laboratory. The state of milk and vegetables is daily examined by specialized laboratories of the Agricultural Sciences Academy. A daily control, on the spot, of the milk purchasing proceedings of the "Serdika" combine in Sofia is taking place. The okrug veterinerian and medical centers are checking on meat. Thus, all vitally important spheres of the environment are included in a most systematic and strict control system. All samples which seem doubtful or debatable are submitted to us for a second analysis. We are covering the entire country with reference samples. We are informed on the radiation level of all foodstuffs in Bulgaria. All food products on our exports lists are already subjected to control.

"According to the data issued by our section, since 13 May at about 10:00 a.m. local time the atmosphere has been practically clean, meaning that it is back to the level prior to 30 April. According to the evaluation of experts, the gamma background radiation is constantly decreasing and toward 13 may it reached the normal, natural values. The same applies to the contents of radio-nucleids in the atmosphere. Drinking water throughout Bulgaria is safe for consumption, and the same applies to milk and mat. There are still some problems with leafy vegetables and fodder, which have been exposed to rain," the experts stated.

We asked: "Can we make any prognosis on the reflection of radioactive pollution on summer fruit and vegetables and on the crops in general?"

"It is difficult to make any categorical statements for the time being, because this case is unprecedented in our past experience. The situation suggests optimistic conclusions based on our experience, but we will be able to make a definite statement only after obtaining concrete analytical results. For the time being, the analyses are showing mostly superficial pollution. This makes us presume that the crops will not be affected," the experts replied.

"In recent days certain people stated with conviction that they have a peculiar metallic taste in their mouths, a certain dryness, and other such subjective sensations...."

To this the experts answered as follows: "This is the absolutely normal reaction to simple, human anxiety, but nothing more than that. Every educated person understands that the research on radiation effects is a prolonged process.

'However, even under the conditions of increased radiation, as it was established in our country during the month of May, the year's exposure will still remain far below the maximum permissible dose of annual radiation. It amounts to 5 milli sieverat, and this is so low tht it does not matter whether it affects children, women of child-bearing age, or elderly people".

Our next question was: "Naturally, the Chernobyl incident evoked many discussions about the usefulness and harm ofnculear power stations?"

Engineer Petkov stated in this connection: "The dilemma of which is more dangerous, a thermoelectric power station or a nuclear power station, is by no means a recent one." he want on: "We have been checking on the environment around the 'Kozloduy' nuclear power station ever since the first reactors were put into operation. If anything at all is being detected here, it is far below the sensitivity of modern equipment and it remains within the normal fluctuations of background radiation. At the same time the effect of thermoelectric power station as a general source of pollution of the atmosphere is considerably greater. In addition to certain radionucleids which are a normal result accompanying the operation of such power stations, thermoelectric power station also produce chemical substances which are polluting the atmosphere and increasing dust. The share of nuclear power stations in bacground pollution and radiation is a negligible quantity. However, the misfortune at the Chernobyl nuclear power station represents a warning as regards unexpected surprises in nuclear fission, even in the case of the peaceful use of nuclear power. This should suggest to us how far more dangerous are the plans of certain politicians, who are deprived of all common sense, to engage in nuclear conflicts, even on a local scale."

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGIUM

AU152126 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Brussels (BTA correspondent) -- The delgation of the CC of the BCP, headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC and head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, who are visiting Belgium, met today with Mr Gui Spitals, chairman of the Socialist Party (Francophone wing).

In a friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other onthe tasks facing the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Socialist Party (Francophone wing) at this state and on the forms and trends of their fulfilment.

In the exchange of views on international issues and especially on the problems of peace and disarmament, the two parties ascertained a proximity of their positions.

The opportunities were discussed for the further promotion of realtions between the BCP and the party of Walloonian Socialists.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON CHERNOBYL

World Response Noted

LD151226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Now we present our foreign correspondents' reports on reaction to the speech by Comrade Gorbachev from the world. Vladimir Solecky sends this report from New York on how the speech by the Soviet party's leading official was received in the United States.

[Solecky] Practically all U.S. television and radio stations carried extensive reports on Mikhail's Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television. In addition to the explanation of the current situation at Chernobyl, most stations reported the further extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and the Soviet official's appeal to President Reagan for a new summit to take place as soon as possible in order to discuss a universal nuclear test ban. In a first reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, the White House practically ignored his urgent appeal, expressing, on the contrary, hypocritical regret that he referred in his speech to the anti-Soviet campaign by the Western media. The PBS television station invited two Harvard University professors to discuss Gorbachev's speech. Nuclear physicist Professor Richard Wilson, who was a member of the U.S. Government commission that investigated the possible consequences of nuclear accidents, confirmed in that debate that the Western media had reported the Chernobyl accident in an irresponsible and exaggerated way, and that this also applied to the reports on the government station Voice of America.

[Announcer] Now a report from Stefan Simak in Moscow.

[imak] The television speech by Mikhail Gorbachev again confirmed the untiring efforts by the Soviet Government in attending to the safety of the people and providing effective help to those affected. The Chernobyl accident, which is not the first in the history of world nuclear power engineering, again shows the degree of care needed when dealing with nuclear energy. Yesterday evening, Boris Kalyagin, a political observer, stressed the importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for stepping up cooperation in the framework of the IAEA. In the Soviet Union it is being pointed out that accidents like this should help mankind to realize the danger inherent in nuclear weapons. That is why the Soviet people support their government's readiness to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. They express the opinion that if U.S. President Ronald Reagan is really interested in peace, as he claims in his statements, he now has the opportunity to take up Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation for a summit in Europe, or in Hiroshima, and to thrash out an agreement on banning nuclear tests.

[Announcer] The first reactions in the British media are summed up now by our correspondent in London, Zdenek Vilimek:

[Vilimek] The BBC correspondent in the Soviet Union, appearing on the evening news bulletin, quoted the words by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the worst is now over for the Soviet people following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The correspondent added that the statement by the Soviet leader had done a great deal to reassure the people, and that it should be trusted. This is one of the very few realistic viewpoints to have been expressed for a long time on the accident at the reactor and on dealing with the consequences of the accident in the Soviet Union, because by and large, the British media have been misusing the accident at Chernobyl as part of a gross anti-Soviet campaign. The content of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, which was publicized beforehand, was awaited here with extraordinary interest. Radio and television stations, in their first brief analyses, described Comrade Gorbachev's repeated offer to U.S. President Reagan to take part in a meeting on banning all nuclear tests as an important step.

[Announcer] Our next report was phoned in by Pavel Kopecky, our correspondent in Warsaw:

[Kopecky] The first reactions show that the greatest attention here was elicited by the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year, and the renewed offer by the Soviet leader to meet the U.S. President as soon as possible to discuss a nuclear test ban agreement. The first commentaries here in Poland are stressing that Mikhail Gorbachev resolutely condemned the massive anti-Soviet campaign in certain NATO states, particularly the United States, whipped up in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. A Polish television commentator stated that the accident in Chernobyl had become a pretext for denigrating the Soviet Union and calling into question its peaceful foreign policy. Political observers here in the Polish capital are noting that Poland too became a target for attacks by bourgeois propaganda, and that unjustified discriminatory measures have been taken against Poland in the form of a ban on importing Polish foodstuffs into EEC countries.

[Announcer] And to round off our reports from abroad, here is a report from Petr Nemec, our Bonn correspondent:

[Nemec] What impressed West German television most was the proposal to call a conference under IAEA asupices; then, the extension of the moratorium on testing nuclear weapons and the repeated call for a meeting with the U.S. President to discuss a universal nuclear weapons test ban; and of course the detailed information about the accident at Chernobyl, the down-to-earth tone of which contrasted with many of the hysterical outpourings we have heard here. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech came in the wake of a 4-hour debate yesterday in the Bundestag that was originally to have dealt with the results of the summit of the officials of the seven most industrialized capitalist countries. In fact, however, it was given over to the consequences of the Chernobyl accident for the FRG, which also went some way toward providing useful information. This debate, which was often very stormy, showed that there is a wide contrast in the different analyses of the event. By the way, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech was relayed by satellite and television to the residence of the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinsky. The program also included a group of West German newsmen who had the opportunity to put questions to the Soviet ambassador. The replies demonstrate how seriously the Soviet Union views that accident at Chernobyl, and the conclusions drawn from it.

Kostka Commentary

LD1520012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Antonin Kostka considers some of the problems which have come to the fore after yesterday's television speech by Mikhail Gorbachev:

The Washington leadership is once again in conflict with itself by taking a negative stand on the repeated Soviet appeal for the highest representatives of both countries to meet urgently to discuss some aspects of the nuclear threat, particularly the ban on nuclear tests. It was possible to deduce from the speeches of alarm by leading U.S. representatives, including President Reagan, that for Washington this is a question of foremost importance, and that therefore, it would welcome nothing more than discussion at the highest level with the Soviet Union. This could also be deduced from the fact that even the recent Tokyo summit meeting of the seven main capitalist states was directed by the U.S. exclusively to the problems of the nuclear threat, and from other similar facts. This is also the tone of Tokyo documents.

Now, suddenly, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, comes up with the statement that allegedly there would be nothing constructive in a meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of the nuclear threat. An attitude so shamefully (?shocking) that even the Voice of America, in this morning's broadcast, did not mention it, limiting itself only to Speakes' statements immediately connected with the Chernobyl catastrophe. What caused this radical about-face? Nothing really, because it is in fact not a case of an about-face at all. The attitude of Reagan's government and some of its allies has in fact remained the same as before -- rejecting and negative. They in the West were only interested in the nuclear threat while they could smuggle anti-Soviet propaganda and mistrust toward the Soviet leadership under its cloak. But the moment Mikhail Gorbachev authoritatively pointed out that nuclear tests are incomparably more dangerous than all the nuclear power stations together, and in particular the military atom -- because what are the total of 370 monitorable nuclear reactors of the world compared with the 60,000 nuclear warheads with a strength of 1.5 million Hiroshima bombs -- at that moment Washington lost interest. Contradicting its own antinuclear hue and cry, it has sounded the retreat, now that is is a case of a true and absolute danger. The taming of the military atom is in contradiction with Washington's superpower imperialist ambitions. For an illustration it is enough to invent a hypothetical acceptance of Gorbachev's offer. For the U.S. President to go to Hiroshima for talks about reducing the nuclear threat would be too symbolic. The U.S. President could only go to the place of the largest mass murder in history, perpetrated precisely by the United States, if it meant the genuine renouncement of the policy of the nuclear stick which the United States is stubbornly holding, as it has since the time of the Hiroshima tragedy.

The situation and mood in the world are however not such that the simple distaste of Washington to a serious and responsible approach to the nuclear threat is sufficient to brush the affair off the table. All the more, they are problems which are supremely, existentially important. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests -- which has been renewed for the third time and has once again put forward the chance for them to stop completely -- the proposal of the new international system to develop safely nuclear power and perfect existing institutions, which will at the same time enable the more reliable control of not just the peaceful but also the military atom; and the invitation to have an immediate summit meeting against the nuclear threat; these are things which concern (?us all).

Awareness of this in general follows the tragic events at Chernobyl, and because the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev gave a literally text book example of what a responsible and constructive statesman's approach to the most pressing problems of the world should be like, very soon the whole peace-loving world will identify with the Soviet attitude. They in Washington will finally have to take this into account.

ATOMIC COMMISSION HEAD VIEWS CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

AU171642 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 86 p 2

[Interview given by Stanislav Havel, chairman of the CSSR Atomic Energy Commission, to CTK: "An Almost Normal Situation"]

[Text] Prague, Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, granted an interview to CTK and Czechoslovak television on Wednesday [14 May]. He spoke about the current radiation situation in the CSSR and about the security and further development of Czechoslovakia's nuclear power industry.

[Question] What is the current radiation level in Czechoslovakia?

[Havel] First, I would like to speak about the radiation situation prior to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The dose input (RUDE PRAVO editorial note: namely, the radiation produced by the ionizing space radiation and by natural radioactive elements on our territory) normally ranges from 0.08 to 0.12 micro-gray per hour. Currently it is at 1.5-2.

As regards the sum total of the volume of beta activity (RUDE PRAVO editorial note; Namely, the beta radiation of all radioactive elements present in the atmosphere), the current situation is almost normal and amounts to a fraction of 1 percent of becquerel (RUDE PRAVO editorial note: the unit of the amount of a radioactive substance which corresponds to one decay per second) per cubic meter.

[Question] Can one compare the current level with values which could be dangerous for human health?

[Havel] Our measurements show that in the CSSR radiation is dropping very rapidly. One can responsibly say that even at the time immediately following the accident, its level was far below the level which could be dangerous to the population's health.

[Question] In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl power plant the issue of the secure operation of our own nuclear power plants comes to the fore.

[Havel] The first basic factor of nuclear security is the blueprint of the nuclear power plant itself. A significant factor is adherence to a high quality of equipment produced for nuclear power plants; the qualification of the operating staff in nuclear power plants is also most important, as is -- last, but not least -- adherence to all principles and rules contained in the Law on the State Inspection of Nuclear Security which was adopted in 1984. If all these basic requirements are adhered to, then one can quite responsibly say that the secure operation of our nuclear power plants is comparable to, and definitely not lower than, the security of operation in nuclear power plants in the Western countries. For instance, we devote far greater attention to the training of personnel who operate the nuclear power plant facilities than they devote in certain Western states. In our country only an employee with a completed university-level education can become an operator in a nuclear power plant; moreover, he must have completed an at least 2-year special education for this activity and successfully passed a test before a state commission. This test is regularly repeated every 2d year.

Not all states apply such strict criteria. For instance, not even in Japan, where a large number of nuclear power plants are in operation, do they demand a completed university-level education from an operator. The IAEA in Vienna has issued more than 50 documents dealing with the secure operation of nuclear power plants. We in the CSSR fully respect all these documents and the rules, recommendations, and instructions contained in them. This too, expresses our endeavor and our maximum interest in the safe and reliable operation of nuclear power plants in our country.

[Question] Does the knowledge at your disposal make it possible to speak of the causes of the Chernobyl accident?

[Havel] I think that this would be far too premature. We must wait for the results of investigations and for the report which will be issued by the authoritative Soviet agencies investigating the accident. On the basis of this report both Czechoslovakia, and certainly other countries as well, and the IAEA will analyze the causes of the accident and draw practical conclusions from them. A similar thing was done after the accident which occurred at the Harrisburg nuclear power plant in the United States in 1979.

[Question] Will the Chernobyl accident affect the current program of building nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia?

[Havel] I am convinced that there is no reason to change the program of building nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia after this accident. Last year we produced 14.5 percent of all electric power in nuclear power plants; in 1990 we will be producing 30 percent of electric power at nuclear power plants, and in the year 2000 almost 60 percent.

We must also take into account the great advantages for the environment yielded by the production of electric power in nuclear power plants. It is evident, and the whole world recognizes this, that the nuclear power industry does not deteriorate environments -- it protects them. During the last few years of this century in particular we will have great problems with environments throughout the world, and nuclear energy will help resolve them successfully.

U.S., USSR POSITIONS AT GENEVA CONTRASTED

LD172113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 May 86

[Jirina Dupalova commentary from the "Magazine" program]

[Text] Jirina Dupalova is the author of the following commentary on the latest Soviet initiative at the Soviet-American nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva:

Europe and all of mankind in general are facing a fateful decision: Are we going to proceed along the path of material preparation for a nuclear catastrophe or are we going to strive to bring about mutually acceptable agreements, agreements which would gradually reduce the nuclear threat until it is totally eliminated? It is precisely the second path, a path of historical responsibility, along which the Soviet Union is proceeding. It has proven this on innumerable occasions, not only in the past but also this week. For the third time it has renewed the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which has once again raised the chance that they will be halted for good. So that such a chance is not wasted, it has called on the United States to hold a summit meeting immediately. The fact is that if there is to be a halt to any further stockpiling of nuclear weapons it is necessary to come to an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests, since there is a direct connection between them and the development of even more destructive weapons.

The Soviet Union has come to the Geneva talks with this latest initiative. It has presented a document to the United States in which it proposes to reach an agreement under which Soviet and American medium-range missles, both ballistic and cruise would be eliminated totally on the European Continent on a mutuality basis. Not only has it further developed and broadened its former standpoints in this proposal, but in order to make progress at the Geneva talks easier in this unquestionably enormously complicated issue -- as every measure aimed at achieving arms limitations is -- it has come some way toward meeting the dmands and wishes of the United States and other NATO countries. It has not linked the resolution of the question of eliminating medium-range missles to other topics at the Geneva talks -- to strategic and space weapons. It has excluded the relevant nuclear of Britain and France from the consideration of the military balance in Europe. The only thing it has asked them to do is not to increase their existing nuclear potential.

The Soviet Union has even gone so far for in its proposal that it has also taken into consideration the resolution of the problem of medium-range missles on the Asian continent. In the eastern regions of the Soviet Union they are countering American means and are not meant to be transferred. The USSR has taken the wind from Washington's sails by this; Washington has made up its own fiction that the Soviet Union could transfer these missiles from the east to the west or vice versa as its last pretext, so to speak, to drive the Geneva talks on medium-range missles to an impasse.

It appears that Washington will again attempt to play up this naive and irresponsible stand, which the negative stance taken by the head of the American delegation in Geneva, Max Kampelman, has after all indicated.

At the same time the new Soviet proposal has created a basic precondition for the Geneva talks to make final progress in a constructive and realistic direction.

It is clear to any unbiased man that the latest Soviet initiative testifies to the endeavor of the Soviet side to implement the fundamental decision made at the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva last year. The Soviet Union is showing a purposeful dynamic attitude. It is conscious of the enormous responsibility both countries -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- have for the future destiny of the world. It is therefore willing and ready to do everything to restore the international situation to health. The United States on the contrary has been restricting itself to negative reactions. Its tactic are obstruction and delaying the resolution of problems, which have piled up in international relations. Sooner or later these questions must be discussed. The sooner this is understood in Washington the better. The world needs responsibility and not recklessness.

HUSAK RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD151101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who have been on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia. In a friendly and cordial atmosphere they discussed matters of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. National Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik and other officials were also present at the meeting.

SOVIET JUSTICE DELEGATION CONDUCTS VISIT

Welcomed by Lenart

LD162348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee welcomed in Bratislava today a Soviet justice delegation led by Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov.

The subject of the talks was the topical tasks of the law policy after the 17th CPCZ Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet delegation was also received by Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. They talked about the work of the bodies of justice of the two countries including their co-operation and mutual legal help.

Departs 18 May

LD181616 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Bratislava May 18 (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for home. The visit took place at the invitation of Czech and Slovak Ministers of Justice Antonin Kaspar and Jan Pjescak.

GERLE RECEIVES USSR OIL ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD141814 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received here today Soviet Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering Vladimir Lukyanenko, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed the possibilities of deepening cooperation between the two countries which will concentrate particularly on the sphere of biotechnology, production of complete technological lines for the chemical industry, processing of oil, and also development and application of robots.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS LAST SESSION OF TERM

Zak Presents 1985 Account

LD131219 Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 13 (CTK) -- The 1985 final account of the Czechoslovak federation and several international documents are on the agenda of today's 21st joint meeting of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, the last meeting in the current term.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra welcomed to the session Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other officials.

Submitting the 1985 final account to the Federal Assembly, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Jaromir Zak said that the positive trends of 1983 and 1984 continued in the Czechoslovak economy in 1985 -- the rate of economic development and effectiveness increased and the foreign currency position of the state was strengthened. The results of economic development were reflected in the fulfillment of the 1985 state budget. Financial means were secured for the further development of the economy, the living standard of the population, and the defence capability of the state.

Jaromir Zak said that the incomes of the budgets of the federation, the Czech and Slovak republics and national committees totalled 359,700 million crowns, i.e. 3.8 per cent more than planned. Spendings totalled 358,000 million crowns, i.e. 3.4 per cent more than planned. Incomes exceeded spendings by 1,700 million crowns.

Spendings on the improvement of the living standard and the living environment amounted to 161,600 million crowns. This was by 7,300 million (4.7 per cent) more than in 1984. Social spendings totalled 84,800 million, 4,300 million more than the previous year. Among other spendings, 53,200 million crowns were paid in pensions, 14,900 million in family allowances, and 7,500 million in sickness benefits.

The 1985 non-investment spendings on education totalled 26,800 million crowns, i.e. 4.4 per cent more than in 1984, and on health care 25,600 million, i.e. 6.3 per cent more than in 1984. Thequickest growth was recorded in spendings on medicants and special medical materials. Czechoslovakia's 1985 non-investments spendings on culture totalled 5,200 million crowns. A total of 26,400 million crowns from the state budget went on housing construction and maintenance, the federal finance minister continued.

Big emphasis was laid on the development of science and technology. Non-investment expenditures on this purpose rose by 6 per cent to 18,800 million crowns, 7,700 million of which came from the state budget.

The results of last year and the entire 7th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) showed that the Czechoslovak economy was further strengthened, Jaromir Zak said.

Treaty With Syria Approved

LD132106 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK) -- Deputies of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today unanimously approved the treaty of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

The treaty was signed during the visit to Czechoslovakia by Syrian President and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party Hafiz al-Asad in October 1985, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told the Federal Assembly today that the treaty opens wide possibilities for the further development and deepening of bilateral cooperation at various levels and in all spheres.

The provisions of this significant document reflect the resolution of Czechoslovakia and Syria to cooperate in the solution of urgent questions of the present international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He went on to say that Czechoslovakia highly appreciates Syria's stands on the most pressing international issues which are identical with or very close to the stands of the countries of the socialist community. Syria bravely resists imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East and wages resolute and unyielding struggle for a comprehensive, lasting and just solution of the Middle East problem. It has to constantly resist not only the concentrated pressure of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles but also open threats as expressed in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements indicating that the United States is ready to take a military action not only against the already attacked Libya but also against Syria, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

The signing of the treaty of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Syria means the culmination of the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations to date, and represents a basis for their further enhancement, Deputy Samuel Kodaj, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, told the Federal Assembly in a debate on this issue.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia strongly condemns the U.S. threats of military force and secret operations addressed to Syria, Libya and other countries. Czechoslovak citizens resolutely reject the U.S. policy of state terrorism, the policy based on the position of strength, intimidation and disregard of the U.N. Charter, Samuel Kodaj stressed.

Indra Closes Session

LD132151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on 13 May speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, winding up the 21st joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations]

[Text] The Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today for their last session in the fourth term of office. Deputies discussed and approved the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1985 and some international treaties and agreements.

At the end of the session, Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the highest legislative body, assessed the work of the Federal Assembly, its organs and deputies. He said that the Federal Assembly basically achieved the goals set by the conclusions of the 16th congress and individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Federal Assembly has contributed to the strengthening of the socialist system and the power of working people, headed by the working class; it has participated in the perfection of socialist democracy, in the utilization of the advantages of the federal arrangement, and thus in strengthening of the unity of the Czechoslovak state. It has also contributed actively to mastering foreign policy tasks of our Republic and the whole socialist community.

When Comrade Alois Indra spoke about the further tasks of the Federal Assembly, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Not even the obvious progress in the all-round activity of the Federal Assembly must lead to complacency. The spirit of the 17th CPCZ Congress, its proceedings andresults encourage us to take a critical look at all that we have done. From the point of view of the present demands, proceeding from the acceleration of the socioeconomic development -- thus also from the accleration of the socioeconomic development -- thus also from the necessity of the further perfection of socialist democracy -- it is our duty to unveil our own weak points and admit where we fell short in the fulfilment of our duties. Such an approach is dictated to us also by an honest attitude toward the electorate and efforts to contrubute to the further improvement of the work of the Federal Assembly in its fifth term of office. Productivity and efficiency -- I mean that , of course, in quotation marks -- productivity and efficienty in legislation, must not be judged only by the number of approved laws. Experience shows that in the past we obviously should have investigated more thoroughly the need for each newly proposed law and judged more strictly whether they were not motivated too much by sectarian views. It is certain that in some cases the required changes could have been made by imporved management and better control; a new law is not always a miraculous medicne for existing illnesses. We should also have made more effort in the interest of clarity of new laws. Not always was enough care taken so that those drafting the principles and bases of the laws respected the possibilities of deputies for a broader consultations of proposals at various levels of state and economic management and in social organizations. Only in really exceptional cases can discussion of principles of newly proposed laws be omitted. It will always be the case that the government will propose the majority of laws, but this does not mean that the totally insufficient legislative initiative of the Federal Assembly itself, its organs and deputies, can be excused.

Whether or not we bear direct responsibility for it, the voters rightly expect from us more decisive measures to combat excessive bureaucracy, and especially the intolerable quantity of unnecessarily detailed, and therefore incomprehensible, operating regulations, and of other quasi-legal norms.

In our control activity too we have suffered from formalism, which arises everywhere. The fact that the legislative and executive organs act according to CPCZ policy, that they cooperate closely on this basis, and that they have identical objectives still does not justify attempts to stifle critical views or to avoid unpleasantness where views clash. Unfortunately there have been some cases where we have simply accepted unsatisfactory replies from our comrade ministers to deputies' questions without realizing that this attitude is harmful to our cause and undermines the authority of the ministers themselves. Personal responsibility for many of the shortcomings, to which I have referred only briefly, is borne of course by us, in particular, as leading officials of the Federal Assembly and its chambers. Let me add that while the activity of deputies can be assessed, by and large, as positive, this does not apply to every individual. Some of them, despite all the efforts of their comrades and despite all the assistance given to them, have remained very passive, especially in committee work. Then there are others who have neglected their duties in their constituencies, underestimated the political significance of many so-called local issues, and have not become involved in tackling them. This kind of behavior restricts the scope of socialist democracy, especially in stimulating the working people into activity, and it is a bad example for deputies in lower representative bodies.

Comrades, on behalf of all the outgoing functionaries, I would like to thank you sincerely for everything useful which we have accomplished. Gratitude for its supervisory work is due to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the Presidiums of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations, the chamber committees, and their chairmen and deputy chairmen. The activity of the Club of Communist Deputies particularly deserves praise, and political unity has also been helped by the clubs of deputies of other political parties. Comrades, at every election a certain number of deputies are replaced. Allow me therefore to thank in particular those who are not standing for election for the new electoral term. I am convinced that they will not cease to be politically committed, and that they will make use of the experience they have acquired to help political and social organizations at their places of work and where they live. Once again I thank you all for the work you have done, and I wish the new Federal Assembly that will emerge from the upcoming general elections great success in improving its legislative and supervisory activity.

Comrades, I wish you all good health, success in your work, and personal happiness. [applause] [end recording]

FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING IN MUNICH EXAMINED

RUDE PRAVO Editor Speaks

LD182035 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia stands for good neighbourly relations with the people of West Germany but its good will to develop cooperation does not mean that it will remain silent to the voices of revanchists, Zdenek Horeni said in Terezin (North Bohemia) today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat member and chief editor of the daily RUDE PRAVO was addressing a peace rally at the national cemetery in Terezin, former Nazi concentration camp where 32,000 people from various parts of Europe were imprisoned, 2,500 of them executed or tortured to death, at the time of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia during World War II. As many as 140,000 Jews from all parts of Europe were held in the Terezin ghetto at that time, 34,000 of them lost their lives there.

Zdenek Horeni stressed that at the same time when the participants in the rally are paying tribute to the victims of Hitlerian fascism, the Sudeten German Landsmanchaft, the biggest of the 21 West German revanchist organizations, is fomenting anti-Czechoslovak sentiments at a meeting held not far from the Czechoslovak borders in Munich. "We want to make it clear that the so-called German question and thus also the so-called Sudeten German question were solved once for all in 1945 by the victory of the Soviet Army, victory of the nations of the anti-Hitlerian coalition," Zdenek Horeni stressed.

"Lasting peaceful life in the present world, sought by socialist countries, requires also the atmosphere of good neighbourliness, understanding between nations, their mutually advantageous cooperation," Zdenek Horeni said adding that the fomenting of hatred between nations as at the Munich revanchist meeting, runs counter to the principles embeded in the Helsinki Final Act.

Prague Commentary

LD171230 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 16 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The following commentary is on a problem which should have ceased to exist by now.

The latest, the 37th, ill-famed Sudeten German Assembly has begun in the FRG. It is taking place in Munich, a city which invokes one of the blackest chapters in the history of our people. The Munich meeting will be calling for revenge, for the return of what they call unjustly confiscated territory, for what they call their right to their homeland -- in short, what they want is a revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe. This happens year after year, regardless of the results of the Potsdam conference, regardless of valid international agreements and documents, regardless of the valid bilateral agreement that the FRG concluded with the socialist countries, including Czechslovakia, in the seventies. What do the revanchists seek to achieve? After all, even they must realize that today's Europe is different from that of 48 years ago, and Czechoslovakia today is also a different state from the bourgeois republic it was at that time. What, then, is their aim? Generally speaking, it is to undermine further confidence between states, to worsen international relations, and in particular to return part of Czechoslovak territory to the Sudeten Germans. In short, as far as they are concerned, the so-called German question still remains unresolved.

This behavior could be considered merely as the outpouring of extremist members of the West German Landsmannschaft were it not for the fact that it is receiving nothing less than official support, in the form of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's attendance at the Munich meeting. This fact cannot fail to cause concern in the neighboring states, because it shows once again how dangerously the forces of the revanchist tendency and movement are growing in the FRG. This concern, naturally, is also felt by the citizens in our Republic, because a large number of them still remember the trouble caused by the fascists in the ranks of the German minority, the subsequent events In Munich in 1938, the evacuation of the Germans, and the resettlement of our border areas, which was achieved only by great effort and toil. No, the past will not be repeated, and therefore the 37th Sudeten German Assembly which begins in the Bavarian city of Munich today will be just one more provocation, but a dangerous one at that and a provocation at variance with the principles of the UN Charter, with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, and one which flies in the face of common sense.

FURTHER ON CDU DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Talks Termed 'Businesslike'

LD161312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker today received the premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg (FRG) and CDU deputy chairman, Lothar Spaeth, in the State Council building for a talk.

During the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest. The partners in the talks agreed that securing peace is the most important task of the present time. Both German states must do everything to ensure that war never again comes from German soil and that there is only peace.

Erich Honecker stressed the need to increase efforts in order to prevent a nuclear inferno, to end the arms race on earth, and not to allow its expansion to space. The international situation remains tense and dangerous. Rash actions could fling mankind into a new conflagration from which there would be no return. To accord with the "spirit of Geneva" not only words are necessary but, above all, deeds. It is necessary to use every chance, however small, in order to counter the trend toward a constant increase in the danger of war.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the comprehensive disarmament program of the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact offered a great chance to free the world from nuclear weapons and in addition to reduce decisively military confrontation in Europe by conventional armaments and armed forces. The GDR supports these proposals unreservedly. They point the way to a peaceful future. With deep satisfaction the GDR welcomes the decision of the USSR to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year and the readiness affirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev to meet Ronald Reagan without delay for negotiations on a nuclear test ban.

Erich Honecker stressed that the Government of the FRG has made a serious decision by concluding an agreement on participation in the U.S. star wars plans, which has complicated relations with the socialist countries and damaged the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. Prevention of the arms race in space is a key question for the security of world peace. In view of the responsibility of both German states for securing peace, it is necessary that they make an active contribution to disarmament and detente. Of great importance is a ban on chemical weapons, their production and storage, and the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The GDR supports a policy of reason and realism. It will continue to work through participation in international dialogue for an improvement in the world situation and a return to detente. It appeals to the levelheadedness of politicians throughout the world, particularly in the FRG, to do everything to step the arms race and to make peace more secure. Erich Honecker said that he put forwart suggestions to this effect in his interview with DIE ZEIT.

Erich Honecker and Lothar Spaeth share the view that no additional burden for Europe must be allowed to emerge from relations between the GDR and FRG. On the contrary, they must promote a peaceful and trusting coexistence, based on equal rights, between European states and people. Eirch Honecker affirmed that relations are capable of expansion on the basis of the basic treaty and other agreements, and stressed trade and economic relations, including those with Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Taking part in the talk were: deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, Dr Herbert Weiz; the head of the Chancery of the State Council, State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann; the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Bysi; the head of the FRG department at the Foreign Ministry, Karl Seidel; the head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam; and the state secretary at the Ministry of State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Matthias Kleinert.

Holds Press Conference

LD161853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- At an international press conference following his meeting with Erich Honecker, the premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Dr Lothar Spaeth, stressed that the talk was conducted "very openly by both sides." It has been shown that one can solve difficult things better when one enters talks openly and without reservations. The talk centered on international questions and questions relating to detente and securing a peaceful future in Europe. The wish for the spirit of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to continue is considered by both sides as urgent.

Dr Spaeth went on to say at the press conference, which was run by the head of the permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, that both sides called for a continuation of the contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is desirable that there now be global disarmament agreements and agreements in individual areas. There was an exchange of views on the positions held by the two sides on the American SDI program.

Cooperation between the two German states in the economic and technological fields was discussed in great detail. Premier Spaeth stressed that there are greater opportunities for cooperation between the federal states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and the corresponding foreign trade organs of the GDR. He extended an invitation to a GDR economic delegation and put forward Baden-Wuerttemberg's intention to take part in the Leipzig fair for the first time with a joint exhibition. Erich Honecker appointed Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil to undertake the organizational preparations for the visit by the economic delegation to Baden-Wuerttemberg.

His trip, at the invitation of the GDR Government, his contacts, talks, and the information which he had been able to gather in the past 4 days, has been "very useful." Spaeth stressed that it was possible for him to speak with leading representatives at all levels -- in the State Council, in the Council of Ministers, at bezirk level, and with local politicians, scientists, and church representatives.

In reply to journalists' questions, Dr Spaeth stressed that he is one of those politicians who visited the GDR "with few prejudices" and who believes that politicians, like other people, have to be able to learn. In this spirit he gathered interesting impressions which will have to be processed. He said this, in view of the fact "that we live in two different social systems and that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence and where possible cooperation." The fundamental differences in social philosophy and social policy remain unchanged. In the final analysis, however, "it is not only the people in both German states but also those in Europe and beyond who are dependent on how we get on with one another." He spoke in favor of continuing dialogue and examining the respective positions in view of the facts.

In response to a further question about the economic relations between his country and the GDR, Premier Spaeth expressed the view that there exists a "broad field for technological and scientific cooperation."

Spaeth recalled that Baden-Wuerttemberg had a representative exhibition in Moscow and that as a result of this exports had gone up by 30 percent last year. In this spirit he hoped for new contacts and also concrete results in the economic field from Baden-Wuerttemberg's participation in the 1987 Leipzig spring fair with a joint stand of its own.

Asked about the attitude of the CDU leadership toward his trip to the GDR, Spaeth said that the CDU chairman, Chancellor Kohl, had expressly welcomed the trip. The view prevails that the CDU -- like the other political parties in the Federal Republic -- should have contacts with those in responsible positions in the GDR. Among such responsible politicians he also includes the mayor of Weimar, who belong to the CDU.

There was another question about his talks with church representatives in the GDR Dr Spaeth, who was accompanied during his stay by the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, pointed out, among others, his meetings with churchmen in Eisenach. He wishes to refrain from a public assessment of these meetings.

Dr Spaeth called for a continuation of the agreed youth exchange between the two German states, even "if there have been misunderstanding recently." During the talk with the press Dr Spaeth once again stressed the need to do everything to shape coexistence in a tolerable way in a sensitive Europe and to contribute to securing a peaceful future in Europe. The strategy of the policy of the Federal Republic towards the GDR should be characterized by this.

In his opinion, many pragmatic solutions are to be found in individual problems in German-German relations, as in general the development of pragmatism is on the increase. However, there will, from time to time, be phases in which international developments narrowed the room for maneuver between the two German states.

Asked about conclusions drawn from the Chernobyl accident, the head of the Baden-Wuerttemberg government said that in any event any mood of panic should be avoided. A 'hurry-position' must in no sense be adopted. In his talk with Erich Honecker stress was laid on the soonest possible international agreements on questions of safety and information. A strengthening of the international organizations was also considered necessary. Like the Federal Government, his partner in the talk represented the view that the use of nuclear energy is necessary for the forseeable future. Chernobyl has also triggered off a new thoughtfulness on the GDR side.

Following the press conference, Dr Lothar Spaeth began his journey home.

FISCHER MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL

LD162354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The aggression against Libya represents a serious violation of that country's sovereignty. It has undermined security in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region and directly threatened world peace. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the assistant secretary general of the Arab League, 'Adnan 'Umran, were in agreement on this at a meeting today. They spoke out against continuing threats against Syria and other Arab states. Both politicans stressed the need for a comprehensive peace solution in the Middle East and spoke in favor of convening an international Middle East conference.

Oskar Fischer expressed the GDR's support for the USSR's latest proposals and in particular for the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig also met 'Adnan 'Umram today.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SWEDISH MILITARY DELEGATION

Received by Honecker

LD151308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and of the National Defense Council, received General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Sweden, on Thursday at the offices of the Council of State. At the meeting, the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces conveyed greetings from Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces as an expression of the further deepening of the trusting and good-neighbor relations between the GDR and Sweden. During the talk, which focused on questions concerning the international situation, Erich Honecker emphasized that peace is the foremost dictate for socialism. The GDR is continuing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the active political dialogue to preserve peace, as decided at the 11th SED Congress.

In view of the aggravated international situation it is important to contribute to a reduction in the danger of war. The socialist German state would therefore continue to work, by means of a policy of dialogue and cooperation, for an improvement in international relations and a return to detente. It is wholly in this context that he views his forthcoming visit to the Kingdom of Sweden. The comprehensive program submitted by the Soviet Union on freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal, announced at the 11th SED Congress, for a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe meets with very broad support among the working people and soldiers of the GDR and among all peace-loving people. In this connection Erich Honecker spoke in favor of the implementation of the Swedish proposal for the creation of a corridor in Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. Both sides underlined the need to free Europe of chemical weapons. General Ljung emphasized that peace would have to be further stabilized. He expressed thanks for the hospitality and the opportunity to get to know the GDR and its National People's Army. His visit serves the continuation of the traditional cooperation between the two states and their armies. The talk, which proceeded in an open atmosphere, was attended by the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff, as well as Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden in the GDR, Carl Henrik Liljegren, was also present.

Meets With Kessler

LD151314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received Thursday the military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden headed by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces.

During the meeting in the Defense Ministry the two sides assessed this renewed visit by a Swedish military delegation to the GDR as an expression of the continually developing relations between the two states and armies. Minister Kessler informed his guest about how the members of the National People's Army (NVA) are helping to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. They are guided by the aim of strengthening th GDR as a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe through their deeds. The same day the Swedish delegation visited the "Fritz Schmenkel" NVA fighter squadron. Earlier the guests honored the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin. General Lennart Ljung laid a wreath at the memorial in Unter Den Linden and observed a moment's silence in front of the eternal flame.

Ends Visit

LD162033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0850 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden, which has been in the GDR on a several-day visit, was seen off with military ceremony in Berlin on Friday and embarked on its homeward journey. Earlier the delegation, led by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, met Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army (NVA), for a final talk. In it both sides assessed the visit as useful and constructive for the further expansion of traditional relations.

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETING

LD181429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- A government delegation of the PRC headed by Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, arrived for an official visit in Berlin on Sunday. It was welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport by Dr Herbert Weiz, vice premier and minister of science and technology. The visit will serve the further development of scientific-technological relations to expand the economic cooperation between the two countries. During the stay of the delegation, the 13th session of the Permanent Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and China will take place. The guests will be offered the opportunity in combines and scientific establishments to get to know GDR experiences in the management and planning of science and technology.

SCHUERER MEETS CUBAN PLANNING BOARD HEAD

LD170838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the GDR and Cuba is developing successfully and is to be expanded further according to plan. This assessment was made during a meeting in Berlin today by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister president of the Central Planning Board. The talk focused on further steps involving cooperation in the comprehensive intensification of the reproduction process in line with the protocol on the coordination of the economic plans and the long-term trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990. The partners in the talks discussed questions relating to cooperation in the fields of the foodstuffs industry, machine building, and electrical engineering and electronics, as well as measures to fulfill the mutually agreed deliveries, which are to rise considerably up to 1990.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE HONECKER ON REELECTION

Jaruzelski Message

AU300516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary; Berlin

On the occasion of your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary, I convey to you most cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

The Polish Communists and the working people of our country pay great respect and recognition to your glorious life, you untiring work for strengthening and developing the SED and the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil in the history.

We highly appreciate your outstanding personal share in the universal development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation linking our parties, states, and peoples, in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the international communist workers movement, and the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

We wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, the SED Central Committee, and all communists and working people of the GDR fraternally allied with us many successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, in building the developed socialist society in your homeland.

We are most deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will further deepen in all fields.

Accept the best wishes for good health and further successes in your responsible work in party and state.

[Signed] First secretary of the PZPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski

Kadar Note

AU300514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman; Berlin

Dear Comrade Honecker, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary. I wish you good health and further successes in your responsible work to deepen the universal development of the GDR and the cooperation of our parties and peoples to the benefit of international peace and socialism.

[Signed] With socialist greetings, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary

Ethiopia's Haile Mariam Cable

AU300515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Berlin

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], the Ethiopian communists, the working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf, I very cordially congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Thanks to your prudent leadership and the efforts of the communists and all working people, the GDR has achieved historically significant successes in all fields and has developed into a country in which the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and in which justice, equality, and democracy rule. With your reelection the communists of the GDR express their conviction that thanks to your capacities and under your leadership the political, economic, and social development of this country is being further advanced.

We have no doubt that the SED will achieve new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress in the coming years through new efforts of the communists and the working people of the GDR under your leadership. I take this opportunity to once again express our firm will to further develop the existing relations of cooperation between our two parties and states.

In conclusion I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the WPE and wish you good health and a long life, and the GDR people further well-being.

[Signed] With socialist greetings, Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

Honecker Expresses Thanks

AU300517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress has received during its consultations 42,325 letters, messages, and commitments by party and work collectives from combines and enterprises, LPG's scientific institutions, schools, institutions and armed organs. Their close affinity with the party of the workers class was also expressed by members of all classes and strata with many impressive and sometimes carefully produced exhibits that were demonstrated in the exhibition on the occasion of the 11th party congress.

For the renewed impressive evidence of the unshakable trust in the SED policy I thank all on behalf of the Central Committee. We regard it as expression of the firm determination to universally further strengthen the GDR with creative deeds in all spheres of the social life and to make a high contribution to preserving and defending peace. The letters and commitments express the firm will to universally fulfill the national economic plan with manifold new initiatives and high performances in the socialist competition and to purposefully overfulfill it by election day on 8 June 1986.

I am confident that together we will implement the great new tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress for the benefit and the happiness of the entire people.

[Signed] E. Honecker; Berlin, 22 April

PARTY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON 5-YEAR PLAN

AU050642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 2

["Resolution of SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the broad public discussion of the directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the national economic development of the GDR"]

[Text] The directive on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the national economic development of the GDR adopted by the 11th SED Congress is directed at the continuation of the tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy reaffirmed by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress. This unity is the main part of the economic strategy of our party with a view to the year 2000.

The communists, the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, and the other working people, and all citizens of our country are called upon to contribute by their initiatives and proposals to implementing the continuation of the main tasks decided by the 11th party congress by high performances for the well-being of the people and for peace. The main thing is to even more effectively link the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and thus to stably guarantee the dynamic economic growth with increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality by the broad application of the key technologies. This includes achieving and maintaining, with the support of the key technologies, a high technological level which places us among the leaders on a global scale. The great intellectual and material potential of the GDR, the skills, experiences, and creative initiatives of the working people must be made effective on a comprehensive scale.

The proposals to develop and comprehensively utilize reserves to increase performance, efficiency, and quality through comprehensive intensification can be addressed to the SED kreis and bezirk leaderships and to the SED Central Committee until 31 July 1986. Such proposals are also accepted by the heads of enterprises and institutions, by the general directors of combines, the chairmen of the kreis and bezirk councils, and the ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that from the broad public discussion of the 11th SED Congress directive for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the GDR's national economic development there will come numerous new proposals and initiatives for a vigorous increase in national economic performance and these will be implemented by the working people in the unity of word and deed in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

FOREIGN DELEGATES SPEAK AT SED CONGRESS

Afghanistan's Nur

AU300539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 8

[Speech by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Esteemed participants and delegates to the 11th SED Congress: Permit me to convey to you and through you to all members of your glorious party and all working people of

your country the best fraternal greetings and wishes on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan PDPA and of Comrade Babrak Karmal personally. I would like to express our profound gratitude to the SED Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the work of the 11th party congress.

At the same time I would like to convey to you the best wishes of the PDPA Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED and of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann.

Your glorious party, the keeper of the finest combat traditions of the German people for freedom and the happiness of men, has succeeded in a relative short time in history in establishing the developed socialist society on the ruins of the war unleashed by Hitler fascism.

The friendship between our parties and peoples is not an accidental or temporary phenomenon. It results from the aims, nature and common ideology of our parties and states as well as from the common positions. The GDR is rendering comprehensive assistance to the Afghan people in its economic, technical and cultural development. After the victory of the April revolution, particularly since it has entered a new stage of development, the relations between our parties and peoples have developed to a new and higher level.

The SED Central Committee report shows the comprehensive development of the GDR in all spheres, in the economic, social, political, and cultural fields. I have been able to see this for myself personally as a guest at the 10th and 11th SED Congresses, judging by the development in the GDR capital of Berlin. We are convinced that the implementation of the decisions of this party congress will bring the people of your country an even better future and that this will further consolidate the outstanding position which the GDR occupies among the forces of peace.

Dear comrades, the world has witnessed the 27th CPSU Congress, the party of Lenin. It was highly successful and adopted historic decisions which constitute sources of confidence for the progressive forces on our globe. The decisions and proposals of the 27th CPSU Congress met with the full approval of our Central Committee. The comprehensive and realistic proposals for securing world peace and for preserving mankind from a nuclear inferno as well as the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, proposed by our highly esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, found the full support of our party.

Comrades, even 8 years after the victory of the April revolution, the shameless and dirty aggression of the reaction and imperialism under the direct command of the United States continues in the shape of an undeclared war against our people. The bandits are primarily militarily trained in Pakistan and Iran, are armed and channeled from there into our country in order to murder, destroy and to rob. The White House quite openly assigns billions of dollars and most modern weapons to the enemies of our country. We must regret that socialist China also pursues a shortsighted policy with respect to the Afghan people. We all together must seek ways leading to a mutual understanding.

Despite the aggression, interference and attacks of imperialism and reaction, our revolution advances undauntedly. As a result of the wise policy of the party, the leading force of our society, the role of the party organizations and other organizations has been consolidated. A great many working people have formed various social organizations. Economic transformations for an improvement of the working people's living conditions were carried out. The democratic land and water reform is being continued. The country's democratization is making headway. In many places the working people have taken their destinies into their own hands.

Influential nonparty personalities are siding with the defenders of the revolution. Consideration for the traditions of the Afghan peoples plays an important role in organizing the masses for defending the revolution. Respect for the religious customs by the state prompts the believers and clergy to support the revolutionary government.

To put it briefly, the social basis of the revolution is broadening day by day and the counterrevolution is increasingly losing ground.

In keeping with the principles of its foreign policy the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has always tried to achieve a political solution of the problems related to Afghanistan by way of negotiations. The DRA submitted pertinent proposals in May 1980 and in August 1981.

Our people are most deeply grateful, particularly to the Soviet Union, the mainstay of peace and social progress, for its generous and selfless assistance. This internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union will always be honored as an everlasting monument of the friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades, like never before the inhabitants of our planet are being threatened with a nuclear inferno, with the military hysteria of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies. Using methods of state terrorism, U.S. imperialism interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and in a criminal manner opposes the peoples' struggle for liberation. This way it intends to justify the arms race and the 'star wars' plans. The initiatives of the socialist countries, particularly the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, are pointing a way out of this dangerous situation. These proposals reflect the expectations of the people of our planet struggling for peace. Our government unreservedly supports these proposals.

Permit me once again to wish the party congress success. Long live the SED! May the friendship between our parties, states and peoples be consolidated! Long live proletarian internationalism (prolonged applause)

Mongolia's Dejid

AU301414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 8

["Speech by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades:

Permit me to convey to you, the delegates of the 11th SED Congress, and through you to the communists and the working people of the GDR, fraternal greetings and best congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and its general secretary, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, as well as on behalf of the communists and the working people of Socialist Mongolia. (heavy applause)

On behalf of our party and the entire Mongolian people, we congratulate the SED Central Committee and all members and candidate members of your party on the glorious anniversaries -- on the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann, the great son of the German people, the outstanding leader of the German proletariat, and on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED, the leading power of your people.

We, the delegation of the Mongolian communists, would like to warmly thank the SED Central Committee for the invitation to the 11th party congress and express our fraternal feelings and out enthusiasm for the successful history of the SED. This development is the work and the result of the creativity of the GDR's communists and working people. It is the history of the establishment and flourishing of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

Ernst Thaelmann's dream of a socialist future for the German people has become reality in the GDR.

The founding of the SED represents the glorious historical traditions of the German communists and revolutionary social democrats, constitutes the beginning of a new stage in the history of the German workers movement, and has become the decisive factor for your country's development on the path toward peace and socialism.

During the past 4 decades, the workers, peasants, and other working strata in the GDR, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the SED, and in close alliance and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, have achieved -- within a historically short period -- the antifascist-democratic revolution, have created firm foundations of socialism, and developed socialist society.

The Mongolian people express their joy about the impressive achievements of the working people of the GDR, who are fraternally linked with us, and are enthusiastic about the dynamic and stable economic development, about the flourishing cultural development, and about the rising standard of living of the people. The GDR's international reputation is growing more and more.

The MPRP delegation is deeply impressed by the course of the 11th SED Congress -- this important event that is of historic influence not only in the life of the GDR's communists and people, but also in the life of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement -- and by the businesslike and creative atmosphere of the party congress.

We received the report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th party congress, which was given by Comrade Erich Honecker, with great interest. It analyzed the great achievements accomplished by the party and people of the GDR over the past 5 years and outlined the great new objectives for further socialist construction. At the same time, it affirmed the course of the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist German worker-peasant state, which is aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

The contributions of the party congress delegates to the discussion clearly showed that the 5-Year Plan of the 11th SED Congress for the Development of the GDR National Economy in the 1986-90 Period and Through the Year 2000 is based on the important achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and of labor productivity growth.

We note with great satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the MPRP and the SED, between the Mongolian's People's Republic [MPR] and the GDR, which are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further develop and deepen for the benefit of our two peoples.

Our fraternal parties fully agree on all questions of cooperation between our two countries, as well as on the topical problems of the international situation and on the development of the international communist and workers movement.

The GDR is granting great economic aid and support to our country in building and utilizing a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as in training the national cadres for the MPR's national economy. Our cooperation and friendship is continuously being enriched with new ideas and new ways of action.

Permit me, from this honorable platform of the party congress, to express our most cordial thanks to you, dear comrades, for this internationalist help. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades, at present our country is working industriously to prepare worthily for the 19th MPRP party congress. The 5 years that have passed since the 18th party congress have been a period of steady growth for our people and of a confident forward development of our Republic. On the eve of this important political event, the party and its Central Committee are directing the attention of the communists and all other working people toward accelerating the development of the national economy and raising its efficiency, as well as toward most fully and economically utilizing the created potential and all available resources. Furthermore, they pay attention to the consolidation of discipline and order, and to strict organization. In honor of the 19th MPRP party congress, the Mongolian people are initiating a broad socialist competition movement. With their energetic work, large number of collectives have been able to create the preconditions for fulfilling the plan targets for the first half year until the party congress.

The popular discussion for the draft of the main directions for economic and social development in the MPR in the 1986-90 period is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere in which the situation of economic and cultural construction is realistically assessed. We are of the opinion that the draft contains opportunities to develop the comprehensive and long-term fraternal cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrades, we communists, as all honest and peace-loving people of the world, are still left with the everlasting impression of the highest forum of the party of the great Lenin.

Our party and our people are convinced that the implementation of the Soviet peace proposals that were put forward in the declaration by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, and the realization of the measures for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, which were announced in the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th party congress, would make it possible to normalize the international situation and to eliminate nuclear arms once and for all.

The MPRP and the working people of the MPR are working consistently to consolidate peace, to halt the arms race, and for security in Asia and all over the world.

We wholeheartedly wish the communists and the working people of the GDR great new successes in implementing the decisions of your party's 11th congress and in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples.

May the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the SED and between the Mongolian and the GDR peoples consolidate and develop further.

Long live the SED!

Long live peace all over the world! (long-lasting heavy applause. The delegates and guests stand up.)

Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU301514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 6

["Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia" held at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; esteemed members of the Presidium, dear comrades, party congress delegates:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the revolutionaries, and the entire working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf I would like to, first of all, convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to all participants of the 11th SED Party Congress, all communists, and the entire working people of the GDR on this historic event. (strong applause)

It fills us with great pleasure and with pride to be able to participate in the 11th SED Party Congress, which is of decisive importance for working out the strategy and tactics to make the GDR people achieve further important successes and for creating the preconditions for the gradual transition to building communism.

The GDR is a country in which important struggles took place and where famous communists and revolutionaries were born, who worked with all their might and sacrificed much for securing the dictatorship of the workers class. Unfortunately, the time at this forum does not permit us to deal in detail with the revolutionary deeds and the history of the struggle of all German revolutionaries.

In this connection it is, however, absolutely necessary to mention the name of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism. The ideology of the workers class founded by this great thinker and the strategy of struggle worked out by him make it not only possible that the peoples of our earth that have overcome the social system of exploitation and oppression live in equality and happiness, but -- more than that -- they are also the living symbol of the struggle of today's and future revolutionaries. (strong applause) The mounting of the first Karl Marx monument on African soil in our capital Addis Ababa is a clear proof of the great veneration and esteem that we feel for this great philosopher. (strong applause)

Particular attention merits the fact that this party congress takes place at a time when Ernst Thaelmann's 100th birthday is celebrated. Ernst Thaelmann was a leader who struggled to strengthen the workers movement. He was a determined opponent of fascism and imperialism, a fighter who worked with determination for world peace and the freedom of the oppressed peoples, who had been struggling for the goal of communism since his youth, and who was very popular with the German workers and communists. Ernst Thaelmann, cruelly killed in the fascist concentration camp, belongs to the socialist heroes and internationalists whose example is still alive today. (strong applause). Ernst Thaelmann's appeal that revolutionary solidarity and internationalism toward the peoples who are still pining under the yoke of colonialism are imperative is still highly topical in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The German communists and all forces that work for the goals of socialism are putting Ernst Thaelmann's appeal into practice. On this occasion we would like to express our respect and admiration for this great communist.

Esteemed comrades, the accountability report, given by Comrade Erich Honecker, aptly assessed the political, economic, and social achievements accomplished on the basis of the decisions of the 10th party congress and worked out the correct strategy for accelerating the building of the developed socialist society over the next few years. We think that the plan that will be passed at the 11th party congress is not only important for the further development of economic and societal life in this country but will also make an important contribution to strengthening the socialist world system and to its continuing development at a higher level.

The analysis in the accountability report on questions of safeguarding peace is an encouragement for all forces that make great efforts to safeguard world peace. It affirms the firm position and the efforts of the GDR people to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil. (strong applause)

The 11th SED Party Congress, which is taking place only a few weeks after the 27th CPSU Congress, at which decisive decisions for disarmament and for safeguarding world peace were taken is indeed of great historic importance. The accountability report, given by Comrade Erich Honecker, showed us that the 11th SED Party Congress accords particular attention to disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace. This is also confirmed in practice.

We fully agree with the assessment concerning disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace. I assure you that we, too, are making all necessary efforts to realize this goal. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, world imperialism is not only trying to push our world into an abyss with its policy that is inimical to peace; the forms and methods of its machinations to suffocate the social revolutions that are occurring in various regions of the world are also exacerbating day by day.

Only because we in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have embarked upon the socialist path of development and are struggling for a social system in which social justice and democratic equality exist, world imperialism has declared an all-out war on us -- everything but nuclear war.

An additional and clear proof of this policy of the U.S. Administration is the open act of piracy and aggression committed against Libya some days ago.

This imperialist act that violates international law and is directed against the basic principles of international relations -- state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom -- and causes even greater dangers and threats to peace and security in the world, requires the particular attention of the international community.

On the one hand, this act reveals the nature of the imperialist policy and ideology; on the other, it shows that the revolutionary world movement is growing stronger and stronger.

This interference and aggression of imperialism demands of the peoples an even greater willingness to make sacrifices so that their revolutionary struggle is not weakened and their achievements are not torn from their grasp.

Esteemed comrades; although the Workers Party of Ethiopia was founded only a short time ago we have already successfully realized numerous tasks. Among the most important tasks that have been and are solved under the leadership of the party are the overcoming of problems caused by nature, economic and social development, the

handing over of political power to the people, and the preparation for the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Besides the efforts for the comprehensive construction of our country, our activities serve the safeguarding of peace in our region and the acceleration of our overall development. Furthermore, they contribute to safeguarding world peace. Our party accords the necessary attention to these tasks. Proceeding from this, we make untiring efforts to further improve the relations with our neighboring countries and to solve the existing problems in a peaceful way.

Dear comrades, during all the years in which our revolution was subjected to serve ordeals the comrades of the GDR stood firmly at our side. Their contribution takes an outstanding place in the history of our revolutionary struggle. When our young revolution was subjected to extraordinarily great internal and external strains and there was the danger that the revolution would be pushed back, the reactionary forces in our region that were supported and controlled by imperialism seized this opportunity to carry out an aggression against our country from various sides.

In this difficult time the GDR was one of those friendly socialist countries which stood firmly at our side and granted us decisive help. The Ethiopian people will never forget this support, which is most likely considered exemplary also by the revolutionary forces in the world. (strong applause)

On this occasion I would like to express our deep gratitude for the aid and extensive support by the SED, the government, and the people of the GDR in overcoming the problems caused by nature. The relations between our parties, governments, and peoples, which are based on the deep-rooted and unshakable friendship and military alliance, have been continuously developed and deepened. Our cooperation in various fields and the results achieved in this connection make us proud. We, in our turn, will continue to do everything to further strengthen the overall relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR. (strong applause)

It fills me with great satisfaction to assure this party congress that the communists and the entire working people of Ethiopia highly value the firm friendship and solidarity with the communists and the entire working people of the GDR. (strong applause) We are convinced that the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress are not only directed at solving the economic and social questions in order to raise the country's general development to a higher level, but will also make a contribution to the protection of world peace, the safeguarding of the freedom and equality of the peoples.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like to express our best wishes for the success of this historic party congress and the successful implementation of its decisions and to once more cordially thank you for the invitation to participate in the congress. (strong applause)

Long live the friendship between the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the SED! (strong applause)

Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates stand up).

SERENY COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV CHERNOBYL SPEECH

AU161305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Sereny: "Not Only Chernobyl"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev spoke last night on Soviet television about Chernobyl, but not only about Chernobyl. He spoke about sad losses, about solidarity, and about the rescuing people and decontaminating things, and emphasized the lessons to be learned. Among the lessons he mentioned was the fact that the scientific and technological revolution, and within this the peaceful use of nuclear energy, calls for the most exacting and strict requirements of security, operational safety, discipline, order, and organization. He did not avoid the internal lessons of Chernobyl, rather he considered them further when he used the opportunity to make a proposal, a very important statement referring to the outside world.

The seriousness of Moscow's approach is demonstrated by the concreteness of the 4-point proposal made by Gorbachev to expand and intensify cooperation within the framework of the Vienna-based IAEA for reporting nuclear power station accidents and for setting up a mechanism for mutual assistance. The fact that the Soviet side indicated its readiness -- in terms of both personnel and finances -- to increase the agency's role and even stressed the desire that specialized UN agencies play a more active role shows that people in Moscow urge the most open international cooperation. The big question now is what response there will be from the other countries, some of which are well-known for fine words but -- as we have already seen in the case of the world organization -- do not like to reach into their pockets, it was not possible to limit the discussion solely to Chernobyl. If some people in the West have recently made use of the catastrophe to talk about the fact that it is not possible to "check" on the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union is "secluded" and "secretive," and to question Moscow's reliability as a negotiating partner in general, Gorbachev's 4-point proposal has loosened the ground under their feet. If some people in the West, by swaying the public, wanted to divert attention from the fact that no answer has been given to the Soviet compromise disarmament proposals, then their bluff has now been called by Gorbachev's statement on extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions again, until 6 August.

With this step, the Soviet Union does not wish to "compensate" for the effect of the radioactive cloud that escaped from Chernobyl (tests have been carried out underground since 1963), but demonstrates its willingness to stop developing its nuclear arsenal, unless the other side forces it to do so. We should not forget that since 6 August last year Moscow has suspended explosions, and the new moratorium will make this a break of a year. Could President Reagan provide any explanation for refusing the hand of the general secretary inviting him afresh for a meeting to explore ways to impose a ban on nuclear explosions? After an almost 9-month break of explosions by the Soviet side, where is the risk for America? Or does the United States find it dangerous to ban explosions, reduce further developments, or in other words, to take the first step toward effective disarmament?

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke last night on Soviet television about Chernobyl, but not only about Chernobyl. As befits the seriousness of what has happened, he spoke with responsibility about both domestic policy and the international situation. Actually, these two cannot be divided. A radioactive cloud known no boundaries, whether escaping from a nuclear power station or from a nuclear missile.

EFFECTS OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT ASSESSED

Various Experts Consulted

LD161105 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hunarian at 1915 GMT on 15 May, on the "New Background" program, carries a 30-minute segment devoted to the consequences of the Chernobyl accident for Hungary.

The unidentified moderator introduces his guests as radiologist Gyorgy Koteles, deputy head of the Radiology Institute; pediatrician Ferenc Peter, director of the Buda Children's Hospital; and Gabor Tokaji, a chemical engineer and department head at the National Civil Defense Command.

The feature begins with a visit to a radiation-measuring instrument being operated at Roosevelt Square at the Pest End of Chain Bridge in Budapest.

Returning to the studio, Gabor Tokaji is asked about the present situation in the country:

Tokaji answers: "We are measuring levels in the entire country which are basically the same as the radiation present before the accident. This is true of the air, and, as we have just seen, the soil, fruit, milk and so on hardly diverge from the usual levels.

Since the Chernobyl accident, samples have been taken every 12 hours; at present, measurements are being taken at 700 spots covered by 70 monitoring stations.

"The mass of air entered the country on 29 April in the areas of Salgotarjan and Ozd; we observed a larger amount of pollution in the region of Budapest. As far away as the northern shore of Balaton and Szombathely only very low radiation levels were registered."

The moderator asks: "What was the highest level that you registered?"

Tokaji replies: "The highest level was registered on 2 May; that was when we measured the highest level in the air, soil and water. These levels rose to 430 (manogrey) per hour."

Precautionary measures were advised from 2 May onward. People were warned not to drink the milk of grazing cows and to wash lettuce.

Koteles is asked if these warnings were sufficient. He explains that the council of experts evaluated the situation day by day, in the light of the measurements. The advice given to the population was quite appropriate and WHO experts consider the Hungarian steps correct.

Tokaji adds: "The Hungarian authorities were not unprepared regarding the measures that should have been taken. Every country that has nuclear power stations has an organization which has plans for such events. We have plans of this sort because of Paks [nuclear power station], and we also have a system. This began functioning on 30 April and has been functioning since then. The monitoring system itself began to check radiation levels more intensively on 28 April, adopting a system of continuous measuring elements."

Koteles is asked what was the total dose received by people during the past 3 weeks. He explained with the help of a table which shows the safe quantitites and the actual radiation received. "It can be seen that we absorbed from the air about 1 percent of this level, and through food 2 and 1/2 percent. All in all, we absorbed about 3 and 1/2 percent of the amount that we can take without any damage." The radioactivity of lettuce, other vegetables, and milk is still regularly checked; it has decreased very much. The radioactivity of milk is about 10 percent of the level regarded as safe by the WHO.

This is followed by a visit to the Lehel Square market in Budapest. Greengrocers complain that their goods have had to be sold cheaply; people did not want to buy lettuce and similar products for the past 2 weeks.

An unidentified market seller complains: "We are selling only a quarter of what we normally do. There is a vast supply; prices are much lower than in previous years. An awful lot is wasted; people simply will not buy the stuff. You put it out on the shelves but the customers dare not touch it."

Back in the studio, Peter is asked whether he would have given green vegetables to children under his care, or even to his own children, during these 2 weeks. He says that he has a 14-page official publication, published a year ago, detailing safe doses, and thus would have given vegetables to children. He goes on to say that he would not have prescribed iodine tablets, particularly in view of the side effects. There is certainly no reason for pregnant women to have their pregnancy terminated.

Peter says: "We can say that we are past the danger. There was unquestionably a considerable danger; for a long time we did not know how it would develop. We were prepared; it is a good thing that the situation has ended.

The moderator asks whether there was sufficient iodine, had it been needed.

Tokaji respond: "Let me answer this. The moment this issue arose, we took measures to ensure that sufficient qunatities of iodine tablets should be available for those up to the age of 6. We had this quantity even at the earliest stages."

The moderator says that earlier today a department head at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Tibor Antalpeter, was asked about the damage caused by the EEC decision to ban the import of foodstuffs.

Antalpeter says that there are three consequences. We cannot export foodstuffs to the EEC countries and to Austria for the moment; other countries have introduced measurements; third, consumers are affected by the mass media in certain countries, which in turn affects what importers are doing. "In some cases importers have asked that we delay deliveries, others canceled certain orders, but in most cases we can continue to export, even if slightly smaller quantities, to the countries where the ban does not apply."

The moderator asks whether one can quantify the loss involved, the loss that has to be averted.

Antalpeter answers: "It is very difficult to speak about a loss as yet. What I can say is that in 1985 we exported agricultural goods worth $650 million to the EEC. According to our present information -- and even the exact scope of the goods included in the ban is not certain -- these measures affect, about $350 million of the total."

Protest to EEC on Restrictions

LD172033 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 17 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- Tibor Antalpeter, division head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued a statement over Hungarian radio on Saturday concerning the import restrictions recently announced by the EEC, their effects and the steps taken by Hungary concerning them.

In reply to questions Tibor Antalpeter stated that Hungary had issued a written protest to the governments of the EEC members, and to the EEC. "In diplomatic languague it is a strong protest. It does not yet mean that measures will be taken in reply, this is a subject under consideration. It does, however mean what in this note we have listed the reasons why we consider that this measure, and now I am almost quoting direct, is arbitrary, unfounded and unjustifiably distriminatory.

It is an arbitrary measure because although on the surface the justification given appears to be objective, i.e. that a zone of 1,000 km from Chernobyl is considered to be a contaminated area by the EEC, this apparently objective yardstock is not founded scientifically and is not supported by measurements. Within this circle there are areas which were only partly contaminated, and received far less radiation than other areas, ones outside the circle. They cannot avoid noticing that the 1,000 km mark from Chernobyl is at the point where the Czechoslovak, Austrian and Hungarian frontiers meet. Countries in an identical situation should have been treated in an identical way. And for instance regarding Austria, where for a longer time now, as was published in the Austrian press, the contamination level was far higher than it was in Hungary, the measures are not valid.

The responsible persons in Hungary hope that this game with the imports will not continue along diplomatic channels. The reexamination on May 20th may result in relaxing or repealing the measures to which Hungary objects and otherwise, for the moment May 31st is the deadline for the restrictions. I think it likely, said Tobor Antalpeter, that following May 31st we can evolve a cooperation with the members of the EEC through which Hungarian exports can begin moving again.

As far as the non-EEC countries were concerned Hungary has proceeded officially in the manner and to the degree which corresponded to the measures announced regarding us, and the measures applied in practice. Naturally, said the division head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, we offered all our partners cooperation from the very beginning. We have no objection to control measurements, and on request we will attach the official certificates of the controls made by the responsible Hungarian authorities on deliveries.

None of the developed non-European countries introduced import restrictions on Hungarian goods, but everywhere they did indicate that all foods coming from Europe, and not only Eastern Europe were being subjected to stringent testing on the frontiers. In the developing countries, at first the example set by the EEC had an effect. Several developing countries introduced import restrictions. However, according to summed up information, by Friday evening not a single developing country had a valid global ban on imports -- these countries and the routes leading through them are open.

Food 'Safe for Consumption'

AU171607 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Domestic Food Is Safe for Consumption -- Information Supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food"]

[Excerpts] An MTI correspondent made inquiries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the effects of radiation on agriculture and foodstuffs. The officials of the ministry informed us that, as a result of the nuclear reactor accident in Chernobyl, the radiation level increased slightly in our country; this increase was registered by the food control network of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

The results of the regular measurements showed that, as a result of the slight increase in the atmospheric radioactivity registered at the end of April, the radioactive content of the agricultural soil increased in most areas of the country. The highest radiation level was measured on 2 and 3 May, when the radiation level of the arable soil increased 4-6 times compared to previous levels. It is important to know, however, that the permissible limit of radiation is 100 times higher than this level. Since no further radioactive materials penetrated the soil from the atmosphere, the radiation level measured at the soil surface decreased 50 percent in recent days. This process is continuing and the present radiation level is close to the previous natural radiation level.

As we have already informed the population in our previous communiques, the bulk of the radioactive materials can be removed from leafy, hardy vegetables by washing them several times with plenty of water. This, however, cannot be done with green fodder and grass on pastures. Therefore, we have limited the use of green fodder in several milk farms. This was necessary because cows pass into their milk some of the radioactive materials taken in with the green fodder.

As a precaution, the milk processing plants are regularly measuring the radioactive material content of milk. The measures show that the radioactive iodine content of the processed and marketed milk has not reached, even in the worst cases, a quarter of the level set by the WHO as being the limit for safe consumption.

The regular atmospheric and soil measurements being carried out show that the radiation level in the atmosphere is practically back to the natural level existing prior to the Chernobyl accident. All our agricultural and food industry products are safe for consumption. According to the experts' conclusion, the slight, temporary increase in the radiation level does not at all affect the quality and safety of the agricultural crops to be harvested later.

GROSZ, PAL ATTEND CSSR-HOSTED RECEPTION

LD110856 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador, gave a reception in Budapest on Friday on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation. Present were Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, Laszlo Medve, minister of health, and other representatives of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life as well as heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

LD162028 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik in the presence of Deputy Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek met here today with ambassadors and charges d'affaires from 16 West European countries, including those from member states of the European Economic Community, U.S., Canada and Japan. The aim of the meeting was to present Poland's stance towards EEC latest decisions concerning import of farm produce and foodstaffs in relation to the radiological situation in Poland in the period after the Chernobyl accident up to now.

Extensive reports were presented by President of the State Atomic Agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski and also Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Main Sanitary Inspector Jerzy Bonczak, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Kazimierz Grzesiak.

The invited diplomats represented states which are the biggest importers of Polish farm produce and foodstaffs. As is well known, the European Economic Community banned till the end of May imports of virtually all such goods from Poland and from most of other socialist countries.

In the light of objective data concerning harmless scope of contamination in Poland and in face of strict and efficient control steps in relation to the food destined for consumption at home and for export, the Polish part believes the measures of the EEC to be discriminatory. The conviction stems from the fact that not all countries lying within the 1,000 km zone around the site of accident which was marked out by EEC have been covered by the ban, and mainly because of the fact that there are no grounds supported by facts to refrain from purchases of Polish food. Ambassadors received a detailed information covering developments and radiation readings conducted all over Poland every day up to now. It proves that there has never been a hazard for human health and and the quality of foodstaffs produced in Poland. All suspicions concerning a potential danger for residents as well as the degree of contamination of products, mainly milk, green vegetables, and grass as a feed for animals found their reflection in the sanitary decisions. Today, they can be even estimated as too rigorous. This was proven by the radiation readings and the fact that on May 15th, all restrictions which had been put in effect because of radiological situation were lifted.

The guests were informed that Poland very early relayed data on radiological readings to the IAEA and WHO. Replying to a question concerning the presence of radioactive isotopes of cesium, strontium and plutonium, representatives of the Polish Academy of Sciences stressed that very accurate research did not show any presence of plutonium and the presence of cesium and strontium was below American norms and other well-known West-European norms.

The Austrian ambassador underscored the weight of international cooperation in the field of information on radiological threats. The ambassador of the Netherlands made assurances that the decisions of the EEC sprang solely from concern dictated by health protection reasons. He stated that on May 20 the EEC would once again review the situation and expressed an opinion that Polish products would once again be able to appear on EEC markets. The ambassadors were informed that groups of Polish experts were departing for the EEC headquarters in Brussels and FAO in Rome with thorough information concerning the state of Polish foodstuffs, the radiological situation and all measures taken in Poland.

Minister Wojcik asked the ambassadors to relay the information supplied to them to their governments with a view to an objective presentation of the true situation in Poland and her agriculture. He pointed out that, regardless of intentions, the steps taken by the EEC with regard to Poland must be, in light of the material moves of the Community, deemed as discriminatory. Minister Wojcik also stressed that Poland was open to co-operation with experts from countries importing Polish food in inspections of its quality.

Atomic Agency President Remarks

LD172042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1745 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A press conference, devoted to the situation in Poland after the accident at the Chernobyl power station, took place at the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection. The results of measurements of radioactive contamination from 28 April to this day were presented. Once again, it was emphasized that on Polish territory, the contamination of the air did not, for one moment, exceed 1,000 becquerels -- that is, the limit as regards the threat to health and only then if such radiation were to be maintained for 4 days. After presenting the latest results of tests, which indicate that the situation has returned, in principle, to that existing before the accident, Mieczyslaw Sowinski, the president of the State Atomic Energy Agency, said:

We have proposed the removal of restrictions concerning the consumption of milk and vegetables. However, these restrictions still exist in a certain sense, depending on local conditions. And so, there are still incidents where, in some places, the dangers may be increased over a very small area. All actions of the government commission have been adapted to the principle of maximum safety, minimum panic. And now, what I am going to say will probably -- with summer so close, one thinks about the atmosphere, but unfortunately, this is what has been happening to me lately, that if we say that there is something wrong at home, everyone listens very willingly but when we say things are good, somehow they either do not believe it or else [they think] something is wrong. [sentence as heard]

But what I have to say does not necessarily apply to us but applies generally to a country which, in the end, did not have nuclear power and still does not have it and was not ready as we have already mentioned, with -- I would say -- the specific organization in the event of an accident, since the need did not exist. Nevertheless, such a need did arise. In the space of literally hours, 200 stations for conducting measurements were mobilized. In fact, I am convinced that the Polish authorities, from the very beginning reacted most effectively in (?the whole of) Europe. [Words indistinct] they reacted consistently. If one consider what was happening in the Western European countries as within the jurisdiction of the authorities of those countries, we have proof and documents which show that their actions were inconsistent and contradictory.

Radiation Levels Still Checked

LD162252 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: The level of radiation in the air in Poland is now but [as received] 0.3 becquerel (bq) per cubic metre, experts told a news conference here today called by the State Atomostics Agency. Although no hazard is perceived at this moment, radiation levels are constantly being taken down across the country. Only those for tap water, soil and grass are now being taken less frequently, one third of the former number of measurements. Milk, vegetables and air are checked daily, they said.

Latest radiation checks in two of Warsaw's dairy factories have shown 328 and 370 bq of iodine 131 per litre of milk. The Polish standard is 1,000 bq/l. The standards set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are 10,000 bq/l for adults and 1,000 bq/l for children. Measurement devices have also started to take readings for cesium and strontium which only now might start to appear, in minimal amounts.

Agency officials said nearly 200 radiation measuring stations had been started within hours from the first report of increased radiation on April 28 by Polish stations which routinely monitor radiation. Within 2-3 days iodine medications had been administered to children and adolescents to prevent absorbing radioactive iodine, in what was the most effective and consistent response to the developments by any state in Europe, the conference was told.

Halt to Zarnowiec Plant Urged

LD162143 Hamburg DPA in German 2033 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (DPA) -- After the reactor accident in Chernobyl, 3,000 inhabitants of Bialystok (northeast Poland) have requested the Polish Sejm to impose a temporary halt to construction on the first Polish nuclear power station at Zarnowiec, near Danzig. Work on the power station should only be continued if the plant is built under the supervision of and subject to inspection by the IAEA. As a further precondition, the signatories demand in their letter, which became known today in Warsaw, the application of the most modern and tested safety technology in the reactor.

The nuclear power station at Zarnowiec is currently being constructed with Soviet help and should go into the grid in 1994 with an output of 1,860 megawatts. The letter continues: "The catastrophe at Chernobyl has disturbed the Polish populace." It is evidence that this technology in atomic power offers no safety. The assurances of the authorities that the nuclear power station presents no threat to people are not credible. The letter was handed in to the Sejm yesterday. The citizens' initiative against the nuclear power station was also supported in Bialystok by the banned trade union Solidarity.

Meanwhile, five Polish experts in nuclear energy in an open letter have requested that the government reconsider the safety system in the planned power station. The installation of a Soviet safety container aroused doubts since this prototype has not yet been tested anywhere.

GOVERNMENT INFORMS UN OF DANGERS OF SDI

LD161806 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- The Polish Government has informed U.N. General Secretary [as received] Javier Perez de Cuellar on its stand towards the substance and scope of the study on issues of disarmament pertaining to space and the consequences of the extension of arms race into space.

In the face of growing threats to international peace and security caused by increased rate of the arms race and the threat of moving it into space, Polish Public opinion and Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great significance to the halting and reversal of these trends and taking concrete steps for real disarmament. The basic priorities of disarmament efforts have been described in documents issued by the General Assembly as well as in proposals put forward by socialist states, non-aligned and some other countries.

Poland has welcomed with satisfaction and granted its firm support to the far-reaching and comprehensive programme of disarmament including the prospect of freeing humanity from nuclear weapons till the year 2000 which was presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, this year.

We are convinced that preventing the militarization of space constitutes a necessary premise for the development of all-round international cooperation in its peaceful use in which all states are vitally interested. These justified aspirations of the international community may fall prey to the arms policies of some states which in their pursuit to secure military superiority are ready to deploy offensive weapons in space. If this kind of policy, forced by the U.S. and illustrated in the Strategic Defence Initiative SDI, were to be implemented space would become a new, potential battleground and strategic equilibrium would be tilted. The striving to achieve superiority through the militarization of space would necessarily bring about counter-moves in order to reestablish the balance. As a consequence, this process would not only strike against prospects of limiting and halting the nuclear arms race but would even threaten a further intensification of the arms race and a heightened threat of global nuclear conflict.

The Polish Government has with understandable satisfaction welcomed the study compiled by the U.N. Institute for Research on Disarmament. We note with special respect that this study aims at a indepth and comprehensive inspection of disarmament issues concerning space and the consequences of moving the arms race into this environment, including legal acts concerning international cooperation in the peaceful use of space. In the opinion of the Polish Government this study should also include a sound analysis of the negative (?strategic) military, economic and social consequences of moving the arms race into space also including the effects of spending huge sums to finance programmes of space armaments. This is especially important in the present conditions when basic human needs are not satisfied on great stretches of the globe.

SPY SUSPECT ON WORK FOR FRG INTELLIGENCE

LD162123 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigating Office, under the supervision of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has begun preparatory proceedings against Roland K., who is suspected of spying.

[Begin recording] [Roland K.] It all began in 1984, when I was in the FRG for the first time. I visited my mother, and soon after my arrival, an acquaintance came to my mother's house.

[Unidentified reporter] The acquaintance was a refugee from Poland. He played the role of a tout in the West. He recruited collaborators for FRG intelligence.

[Roland K.] During meetings, I was trained in coding messages and receiving radio messages.

[Reporter] Roland K. was supplied with a Grundig radio adapted to receiving intelligence broadcasts, which is the way he received intelligence assignments. Poland, as an important link in the Warsaw Pact, is the object of particular interest for the West German intelligence service, and Roland K., an inhabitant of Gdansk, was able to meet this interest. He was a taxi driver. He could travel freely throughout the country without arousing suspicion. He was able to identify military objects, and report on military equipment and on movements of units.

[Roland K.] This information was put on letters using a special carbon paper, making it invisible, a kind of secret method. The letters were sent to the FRG. There was already an addressee on each letter.

[Reporter] The letters were sent to various people living in the FRG. Apart from neutral content -- written earlier by an intelligence center -- he typed out intelligence information, using the special secret method. Spy accessories were carefully hidden in an apartment in a special box with a double bottom. There were not only chains for his Mercedes tires in this box. Hidden there were codes for encrypting messages and for deciphering radio broadcasts, and also a timetable of the broadcasts, instructions, and reports on equipment of military units. A second set of spy accessories was hidden in a Mercedes bought in West Germany. He frequently visited this country. Twenty-nine-year old Roland K. was apprehended in the GDR during his last return journey home. Does he regret what he did against his motherland?

[Roland K.] I regret it very much. I am aware that I was doing wrong and that I have to bear the consequences for my conduct. It is also very painful that my family will suffer because of it. [end recording]

The consent of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office was obtained to broadcast this material. The results of the investigation will be released after it is completed.

ORZECHOWSKI VISITS MEXICO, MEETS DE LA MADRID

Talks With Sepulveda Amor

LD152235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's official visit to Mexico has begun. At a press conference organized at the airport, Minister Orzechowski emphasized the traditional ties of friendship linking Poland with Mexico. Referring to the current, tense international situation, he stated that at present there is no more important task than the defense of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. The official program of the visit began with Orzechowski laying a wreath at the monument to young heroes, called the Altar of the Homeland. Talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Marian Orzechowski and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, have also begun.

Discusses Bilateral Relations

LD170803 Warsaw PAP in English 0606 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, May 16: President of the United Mexican States Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado received here today Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who started an official visit to Mexico on May 14. The almost hour-long meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere, President Miguel de la Madrid stressed, among other things, the efforts of Mexico and Poland aimed to strengthen world peace, to halt the arms race and to the political solution of regional conflicts, including those in Central America. The president pointed to the need for new international economic solutions and strongly came out against the arms race, including nuclear and conventional weapons. Miguel de la Madrid spoke with recognition about Poland's consistent foreign policy directed at the strengthening of world peace, international detente and rapprochement among nations. These aspects were also stressed by Minister Orzechowski.

President Miguel de la Madrid asked to convey cordial greetings to Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and thanked for an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland.

The Polish minister was earlier decorated with the Ribbon of the Order of the Aztec Eagle by his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor who said the honour was a symbol of recognition for the Polish nation.

During a reception today in honour of Orzechowski, the chief Mexican diplomat said "both nations, at different times in their histories, have had to withstand hostile forces that now, as before, often threaten nations' right to self-determination and peaceful co-existence."

He also underscored the concern of the Mexican Government over "increased global tensions and mounting contradictions and confrontations in different parts of the world."

The Polish minister underlined convergence of the foreign policies pursued by Poland and Mexico, based on "the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the right of other nations to self-determination and sovereign equality of states. Like Mexico, Poland attaches great significance to the regulation of regional conflicts with peaceful means. This is why we support political forms of solving the conflict in Central America, with the sovereign rights of Nicaragua and other states in the region being guaranteed."

Both ministers also held working meetings at which they focused on the question of bilateral relations and discussed selected international issues. As for the international cooperation, it followed out of the Mexican minister's speech that Mexico was interested, among other things in shipbuilding, modernization of its sugar mills and mines, and in the development of mining rescue services. The ministers came out in favour of a quick specifying of these topics and of their presentation at the nearest session to be held by the Polish-Mexican Commission for Economic Cooperation in Warsaw. The two also discussed the prospects for an intensification in scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation.

Assesses Trip Before Departing

LD181125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, head of Polish diplomacy, has ended an official visit to Mexico. Before the flight, he announced that, during the talks with President Miguel de la Madrid and with Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican foreign minister, current international problems, particularly concerning the question of strengthening peace and security in the world, the development of events in Central America and the most important bilateral matters of the two states were discussed. Minister Orzechowski also conferred with the heads of Mexican foreign trade and energy, mining and parastatal industrial departments. The need to increase economic cooperation was emphasized and the existing possibilities to do so were pointed out. The Polish guest paid a visit to the Mexican Senate and to the International Press Center Mundial '86.

Further Reportage

For Mexican reportage on the visit to Mexico by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, see the Mexican section of the 16 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEMBERS OF EIGHTH SFRY GOVERNMENT NAMED

LD161153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1033 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Members of the Eighth Yugoslav Government elected today by the Assembly of Yugoslavia are: vice presidents: Janez Zemljaric (born 1928), faculty of law; Milos Milosavljevic (1932), faculty of law.

Federal secretaries:

National Defence: Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula (1921), highest Yugoslav military schools.

Foreign Affairs: Raif Dizdarevic (1926), university-level education.

Internal Affairs: Dobroslav Culafic (1926), faculty of law.

Finance: Svetozar Rikanovic (1938), faculty of economics.

Foreign trade: Nenad Krekic (1942), faculty of technology.

Market and Prices: Aleksandar Donev (1931), doctor of science (economics).

Information: Svetozar Durutovic (1935), faculty of law.

Justice and Organization of Federal Administration: Petar Vajovic (1932), doctor of science (law).

Chairmen of federal committees:

Scientific and Technological Development: Dr Bozidar Matic (1937), doctor of science (engineering).

Energy and Industry: Dr Andrej Ocvirk (1942), doctor of science (technology).

Agriculture: Savo Vujkov (1936), faculty of economics.

Tourism: Miodrag Mirovic (1943), master of natural sciences.

Transport and Communications: Mustafa Pljakic (1934), Advanced School of Political Sciences.

Labour, Public Health and Social Security: Dr Janko Obocki (1935), doctor of science (medicine).

Legislation: Dr Lojze Ude (1936), doctor of science (law).

Veterans and Disabled Persons: Ilija Vakic (1932), School of Higher Learning (politics).

Government members:

Dr Dragi Danev (1942), doctor of science (mechanical engineering),

Franciska Herga (1944), Economic and Commercial School of Advanced Studies

Dr Oskar Kovac (1937), doctor of science (economics).

Dr Radoje Kontic (1937), doctor of science (technology).

Radovan Makic (1924), faculty of economics.

Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic (1939), faculty of economics.

Dr Mustafa Muhamet (1950), doctor of science (economics).

Egon Padovan (1941), master of science (economics).

Mito Pejovski (1932), master of science (economics)

Tibor Salma (1930), faculty of economics.

Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic (1942), faculty of economics.

MOMCILO VUCINIC (1929), faculty of law.

BRANKO MIKULIC'S BIOGRAPHICAL DATA RELEASED

LD162040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1023 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- President of the new Yugoslav Government is Branko Mikulic, who takes up this office from the post of member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The new government was elected today by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Mikulic was born in 1928 in Gornji Vakuf (Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina). He was graduated from the faculty of economics. He took part in the national liberation struggle from 1943 and has been member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) since 1945.

He has held important offices in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the federation. Among other posts, he was secretary of party committees in several districts in the S.R. of Bosnia-Herzegovina and was president of the Assembly of Sarajevo District. In 1965, he was elected secretary of the Central Committee (CC) of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina (LCBH), and later also secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCBH CC. In 1967, he was elected president of the Executive Council (government) of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and from 1969 to 1978 was president of the LCBH CC and member of the LCY CC. Between the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses (1978-1982), Branko Mikulic was member of the Presidency of the LCY CC. In this period he also chaired the Presidency of the LCY CC for a one-year term.

In 1982, he was elected to the post of the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina for a one-year term. He was chairman of the organizing committee of the 14th Winter Olympic Games "Sarajevo 84." He is member of the LCY CC.

In 1984, he was elected member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and from this post was entered as candidate president of the Federal Executive Council (government).

FEC APPOINTS PRESIDENTS, MEMBERS OF WORKING BODIES

LD162125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, at its first session, presided over by Branko Mikulic, appointed presidents and members of the council's working bodies, as well as presidents of interrepublican committees.

At today's session Zoran Miskovic, hitherto secretary general of the council, was reappointed to the same position. David Dasic, hitherto vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, was appointed federal adviser in the Federal Executive Council, while Goran Kapetanovic was appointed head of the cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

Changes and amendments to the rules of procedure of the council, which deal with the formation of two new commissions of the council, were also adopted. The commissions are: For Implementing Anti-inflation Policy and the Realization of the Development Strategy. The Commission for Planning and the Commission for Current Economic Policy will be replaced by a single unified commission with more encompassing responsibilities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

Ribicic Address

LD171400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 16 May (TANJUG) -- At all critical moments of our development the awareness of the need for unity in our party was present. Never before has the awareness been as pronounced and present in all our communists as it is today of the interrelatedness and close interdependence of our labor, actions and behavior in all the parts and in the whole of Socialist Yugoslavia, Mitja Ribicic stressed in his address at the 10th Congress of the Croatian LC.

Addressing the delegates on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mitja Ribicic said that in the consciousness of the LC, at all the congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC's so far, a strong shift can be felt from individual, or rather narrow viewpoints, toward essential Yugoslav problems, toward Yugoslavia as our socialist community.

A new cohesive force of our revolution is being born at the level of the awareness that Yugoslavia is common to us all, and thus all are responsible for its further development.

Ribicic recalled that we have been left without many of the leading people of the Yugoslav party, but that in the present situation Tito, Kardelj, and Bakaric with their visions of socialism, their judgment of the directions of the further development of socialist self management and their global visions of the development of socialism, are still present. However, although we are sensitive to digressions from their visions, we must nevertheless seek our own answers and solutions to the specific questions of the present.

The delegates greeted with tumultuous applause the views of Mitja Ribicic when she referred to the criticism of the broad public directed at the membership, and in particular the members of the highest organs of the LC. Criticism was particularly aimed at our inefficiency in implementing stands and conclusions.

No matter how united we are in the adoption of these documents, when it comes to their realization there are divisions, disunity and avoidance of responsibility. People are reacting justifiably to this, and it can no longer be tolerated.

Ribicic devoted the final part of his address to an assessment of etatism as a social relationship, which he underlined at the outset as being the greatest enemy of self-managing democracy. Etatism alientates the class from the party and poisons our intranational relations. Thus there can be no way out of the crisis in which we find ourselves, if we do not remove the roots and sources from which etatism originates.

Following the address by Mitja Ribicic the delegates elected the chairmen of the four commissions. This concluded the first plenary session.

The congress continues its works in the commissions this afternoon.

Development Commission Meets

LD190631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 17 May 86

["Congress of the LC of Croatia: Commission for Development and for the Development of Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The number of people over 100 [as received] who wish to take part in the discussion is an indication of the exceptionally lively pace of work in the Grand Hall of the Palace of Music in Zagreb, where the Commission for Development and for the Development of Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor is in session. There has been virtually no branch of the economy, no region, nor significant problem of economic operations which was not mentioned in the first hours of discussion. The discussion is dominated by the general support for the stands inherent in the introductory report by Mika Spiljak that the questions of the further development of economic relations and of the measures to give life to our orientations are the most important task of communists in associated labor.

Milutin Baltic referred to the problems of inflation and the difficult conditions of economic operations, and he supported the trend toward export-oriented programs which bring together all capable and enthusiastic producers. Of course, stressed Baltic, to achieve this we have to change more vigorously the position of the producers, especially in the area of extended reproduction. [as received]

From the congress platform Nada Zadravec asked why the implementation of the stands of the 18th session of the LCY Central Committee was abandoned, and which forces in our society found the maintenance of the status quo very much to their liking. She believes that the congress of the LC of Croatia must answer the question of whether the working class can wait much longer given the present living conditions. "Let us turn again to the pages of the conclusions, stands, and decisions which we have put away so that we can give life to those which we thought were good and by which we swore in order to prevent the resolution of the 10th Congress of the LC of Croatia and of the forthcoming LCY congress from experiencing the same fate," she said.

Stevo Dejak from Virovitica noted critically that a great deal was being said but that less was done.

What we need are courageous and resolute fighters who will justify their position in the LC, he said. Communists in material production, said Nikola Djilas from Rijeka, expects a great deal from party congresses. They expect a reversal to be made, especially in strengthening the role of the working class and in improving the material position of associated labor and of our working people.

Spiro Vojvodic, from the Tito Shipyards in Kraljevica, spoke of motivation and made the assessment that in our country, production work is still not adequately valued; it still does not enjoy the reputation in our society it merits.

Having recalled the many documents stressing the importance of faster development of the small-scale economy for the overall economic development of our country, delegate Ivica Skaro denounced the doubts which often lead to obstacles and barriers to this exceptionally forward-looking sector of our economy. The position of independent businessmen depends on the changes in the social stands, municipal policy, and especially on the view of an inspector or head of department, emphasized this delegate. He asked the communists to fight to ensure that the doubts and the dilemmas still barring the way to full affirmation of individual work with one's own means of production can be finally overcome. The same problem was pointed out by Mato Crkvenac, who said that because of our incomprehensible resistance to the investments made by our citizens in the small-scale economy, these resources flow into the neighboring countries, with the result that several hundred of our people invest their money in Austria.

The gap between the orientations and legal enactments is a brake on the development of tourism as well, pointed out Neda Andric. We are constantly taken by surprise by some new law, she said, calling on communists to fight for the establishment of stable conditions for economic operations which will be in line with our long-term orientations.

Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia, stressed at the beginning of his contribution to the discussion that he was speaking merely as a delegate. He provided a brief outline of our economic troubles and of the many problems which hamper the implementation of the agreed orientation of the opening toward the world market.

Having condemned the still existing parochial and local interests and the minipotentates who frustrate the economic integration processes throughout the Yugoslav territory, Markovic said that we have no alternative but to switch from words, slogans, and discussions to deeds and actions.

The delegates greeted with applause that section of Markovic's speech which dealt with the tasks of communists in the cadre policy. Communists must give firm suport for the process of selection and broaden the scope for capable people, allowing them to put themselves out in front and to pull our society forward.

At the conclusion of the very fruitful, frank, and at times polemical discussion which went on throughout the day, the delegates in the commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor approved the report about their work which will be submitted during the final plenary session of the 10th congress of the LC of Croatia tomorrow. Sixty-two delegates spoke yesterday and today from the platform of this commission, and over 70 delegates contributed their speeches in written form.

The delegates made the unanimous demand that the LC become more involved in the development of a modern self-management export-oriented economy. Without any incentives for work and for creative effort, according to the delegates' assessment, there will be no way out of the difficulties." For instance, Marin Buble from Split, while taking part in the afternoon discussion, pleaded that the congress resolution pay more attention to the problem of distribution. The LC, together with other subjective forces, especially the trade unions, must strive harder to devise a more adequate distribution system. This also is the view of the delegate Marko Bukovic.

Talking about the problem of the railways, Jandre Bogunovic from Kniv wondered, among other things, how it is possible that among the potential candidates for the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia there is nobody from the Zagreb railway transport enterprise, which is a collective with 40,000 workers and 7,000 LC members.

Socio-Political Commission Meets

LD171647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The further development of the socio-political system of socialist self-management, alongside the consistent implementation of the LCY program, is the historical task of the LC at this juncture. This demands that communists take a responsible look at the pronounced attempts aimed at seeking "radical" changes in the poltical system. If this were accepted it would facilitate the restoration of other models of social development inapplicable to the needs of our working people and citizens.

This was stated in the introductory report at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Socio-Political System of Socialist Self-Management by Vlado Mihaljevic who stressed that the LC must say a firm "no" to the protagonist of such tendencies.

Our society has recently been faced with majorproblems and contradictions in its development and this is because, Mihaljevic says, the leading and guiding role of the LC was lacking and there was a hold up in the suitable involvment of all subjective forces in the realization of the political system of socialist self-management. Noting these weaknesses, he said that the process of statization at all levels had been maintained for too long, and even developed, and as a result tendencies of autarchic economic and social development and disintegration had arisen.

Assessing the results so far of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, Mihaljevic recalled that tendencies toward the bureaucratization of society generally and excessive normativism had come in for particular criticism. Associated workers, citizens, and their delegates thus have increasingly few possibilities for decisionmaking, because, as he said, everything is established, formulated, and prescribed in advance.

Advocating the kind of changes in the political system that will confine state regulation to their constitutional frameworks, Mihaljevic stressed that only then will associated workers really be able to become the proponents of economic and other most important social functions. The most important action of the LC at the grass roots level must be aimed at the effective organization and integration of work collectives in the broader systems of associated labor, regardless of regional and republican boundaries.

Speaking about the preconditions for realizing Yugoslav togetherness, Mihaljevic noted that hitherto the republics and provinces, when engaged in decisionmaking, have largely behaved like states. They have not shown the same degree of responsibility for their own development as for the functioning of development for the federation. This can only be successfully overcome by the determined and effective action of the working class and the LC aimed at creating conditions for class and national interests to be expressed as united interests through self-managing and associated labor.

In conclusion, Vlado Mihaljevic spoke about our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and stressed that the long-term orientation of this had been established during the lifetime of Comrade Tito, and that its efficiency continued to depend on the further socialization of the system of defense and protection.

Information often reaches the party grassroots with delay, and without adequate comment or explanation. This system of information within the LC has resulted in the members of the party not receiving timely or complete enough information to allow them to become informed.

This was stated this afternoon at the beginning of the debate in the Commission for the Development of the Socio-Political System of Socialist Self-Management by delegate Josip Balija, who advocated a better and more effective system of information within the LC on the most important questions.

Almost all the participants in the debate demanded that the LC should consistently, decisively, and responsibly implement agreed stands and conclusions. Only through such practical and more positive activity can the LC have the full support of all working people and citizens in today's complex socioeconomic conditions.

The need was particularly stressed in the debate for associated labor to be developed more strongly from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation level. In this connection, Delegate Ivan Peric entered into polemics with the introductory speaker Vlado Mihaljevic. Peric considers that the formation of a chamber of associated labor at the level of the federation would not bring into question our basic systemic solutions.

On the contrary, if our orientations were strictly adhered to, we could create a whole system of autonomy for associated labor throughout all of Yugoslavia. A chamber of associated labor in the Yugoslav Assembly would be the final point on this vertical line of the integration and organization of our country's associated labor.

The delegates also noted the increasingly frequent violation of constitutionality and legality. In this connection, they stressed the need to strengthen all protective mechanisms both within and outside associated labor. Aside from self-managing organs, emphasis in the debate was also placed on the need for constant cadre and material training and the strengthening of the judiciary.

Growing Church Role Cited

LD181010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the 10th Croatian LC Congress are debating today in the Commission for Development of the Socio-Political System

of Socialist Self-Management and are calling for the LC to come out in favor of strengthening and developing delegate relations, especially in basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities. It is precisely those delegations elected by working people and citizens which must be the most active in raising issues of widest interest.

As delegates pointed out, however, the delegate system has been shown as yet to manifest the weakest results in just this area.

The delegates gave particularly sharp warnings about the manifestations of nationalism, which in its essence is anti-communism and which must therefore be eradicated most vigorously. The influence of the clergy and the church on young people is growing; the church, in the opinion of Split delegate Borislav Cuk, is increasingly gathering in young people on the basis of matters which are not of a religious nature. What are involved here are sporting, cultural, entertainment, and other activites, whereby advantage is taken of the lack of organization of young people and of other shortcomings on the part of society.

LCY Central Committee Delegate

LD181535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Out of 25 proposed candiates for delegates of the LCY Central Committee the delegates of the 10th Croat LC Congress elected 19 members. They are: Josip Bukovcan, Tomo Cerjan, Teza Dimic, Dusan Dragosavac, Ivo Druzic, Josip Eterovic, Gojko Hajdukovic, Branko Jercinovic, Vjekoslav Juricic, Ivo Karamarko, Antun Kruljac, Marko Lolic, Ante Markovic, Djuro Nemet, Milka Planinc, Ivica Racan, Stipe Suvar, Josip Vrhovec, and Dragica Zgrebec.

Those who were not elected are: Milutin Baltic, Ljudevit Mejaski, Borislav Mikelic, Marko Rusmir, Stevo Sabo and Anton Suran.

Altogether, 836 delegates voted and there were 27 spoiled ballot papers.

Central Committee Elected

LD181556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 18 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the 10th Croatian LC Congress have elected 97 out of 114 candidates for members of the Croat LC Central Committee. Eight hundred thirty-six voted, but there 42 spoiled ballots, mainly due to more candidates being ticked on them than were up for election. All those elected received more than 50 percent of the votes of the present delegates and they are: Milan Aladenic, Bozena Babic, Tomislav Badovinac, Milana Bajic, Dragan Balen, Serdjo Baskijera, Katica Bauer-Ilijevic, Milutin Bede, Lucijan Benolic, Viviana Benussi, Mirjana Bezbradica, Borislav Bijelic Vilim Blaskovic, Slava Blazevic, Petko Boric, Cragica Bolic, Djuro Borbas, Luka Brocilo, Marin Buble, Dusan Calic, Dragan Dimitrovic, Simo Dobrota, Nedjeljko Dragic, Dusko Dragun, Milan Drobnjak, Djuro Dijakovic, Drago Dvorabic, Zvonko Erak, Josip Filipovic, Juraj Gojmerac, Joso Gracan, Vesna Gradcak, Dragutin Grdjan, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mirela Ham, Bozidar Hlaca, Josip Horvat, Nikola Ilijic, Ante Jakus, Niko Jozic, Petar Jurjevic, Veljko Knezevic, Dragan Kolic, Vjekoslav Koprivnjak, Marija Koren, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Koscevic, Nela Kovacevic, Matija Kovacevic, and Ognjen Krstulovic.

More of those elected were: Borislav Kukolj, Josip Kukoljan, Nikola Lapov, Marijan Ljubicic, Boris Malada, Ignjatije Malobabic, Lidvina Mandic, Milka Mandic, Danica Marinovic, Rajko Karkovic, Rudolf Matosevic, Mato Mikic, Zeljko Milankovic, Boris Milat, Luka Miletic, Antun Milovic, Marijana Mitrovic, Vilim Mulc, Zvonomir Novak, Darko Novotni, Jadranka Ozimec, Zeljka Papac, Andrija Pejnovic, Hrvoje Penavin, Sime Pilic, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Stanislav Poropat, Agata Potocki, Goran Radman, Stanko Remenar, Tomislav Ribaric, Vinko Rubinic, Celestin Sardelic, Milivoj Solar, Zorica Stipetic, Stanko Stojcevic, Ivica Segota, Ivan Stimac, Zvonimir Vrbanac, Jadranka Zagar, Mladen Zuvela and Branko Zuza.

Presidium Members Elected

LD181418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- This afternoon, immediately after the 10th Croat LC Congress ended its work, the Croat LC Central Committee held its constitutive session, at which it elected its Presidium.

In accordance with the conclusion of the last plenum of the Croat LC Central Committee in its former composition 16 candidates were registered; however, since 2 of these were not elected to the new Central Committee, 14 candidates were left on the list.

The members of the Croat LC Central Committee elected by secret ballot 13 members of the Central Committee Presidium, 4 of whom were members of the previous Presidium, and 9 of whom are new members. All 93 members of the Croat LC Central Committee present voted, and there were no invalidated ballots.

The new members of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium are Tomislav Badovinac, Drago Dimitrovic, Dusko Dragun, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Lapov, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Tomo Ribaric, Celestin Sardelic, Stanko Stojcevic, Zvonimir Vrbanac, and Mladen Zuvela.

Supervisory Commission Head

LD181542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 18 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- After the Croatian LC Congress ended, the members of the supervisory commission of the LC of Croatia elected Slavko Merkas their president.

The State Commission will elect their president during its next meeting following the consultations, which will be carried out in the Central Committee of the Croatian LC in keeping with the criteria of cadre policy and the method of election into the organs of the LC of Croatia.

REFINERY PRICES OF OIL PRODUCTS TO BE REDUCED

LD161054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1214 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Already as of tomorrow, refinery prices for oil products will be lower by 15.1 percent in Yugoslavia, and for crude oil by 16.74 percent. This will not also mean lower prices for consumer liquid fuels, but only for a part of the industry and transport, Zivko Pregl, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, told his press conference here today.

The economy will spare [as received] 101.3 billion dinars (U.S. one dollar is worth about 350 dinars) by this second pruning in a row.

This is aimed at keeping retail prices for oil products at filling stations on the same level by this year's end, Pregl pointed out. In real terms, their level will be considerably lower for all that no lower prices will be fixed -- at least as things stand now.

EXPORTS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOW INCREASE

LD170507 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0445 GMT 17 May 86

["Ecopool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG) -- A two-year downturn in Yugoslavia's goods and services exchange with developing countries was checked in the first four months of this year, in which period the value of exports to developing countries rose from 14 percent of the total value of Yugoslav exports to 16 percent.

If the favourable trend continues, exports to developing countries are expected by the end of the decade to account for around 24 percent of the total value of Yugoslav exports.

The extra measures taken by the Yugoslav Government to stimulate economic cooperation with developing countries are expected to produce results this year. The measures are related to the association of the Yugoslav equipment manufacturers and builders participating in joint ventures with partners in developing countries, incentives for exports to developing countries, and a more flexible system under which the payments due for Yugoslav goods and services can be collected in the form of goods imports.

Special attention will this year be devoted also the tripartite Yugoslavia-India-Egypt economic cooperation, and to goods exports to China. This year is to bring also an expansion of cooperation with partners in Syria, Tanzania, Nepal, Thailand, Peru, and a number of other countries in the areas of agriculture and food industry.

The value of Yugoslavia's goods and services trade with developing countries stood at 4.03 billion dollars last year, with Yugoslav exports accounting for one billion 480 million dollars of the total sum. Intensive cooperation was recorded with Iraq, Iran, Libya, Egypt, and Algeria. Exports to these five countries accounted for 8.36 of the total value of Yugoslav exports last year.

Yugoslavia's unbalanced trade with developing countries is being improved by the engagement of Yugoslav builders in capital projects in these countries. Yugoslav construction firms last year carried out abroad work worth a total of one billion 300 million dollars, of which 88.3 percent went on developing countries.

ALBANIA CONDEMNED FOR SUPPORT OF SEPARATISTS

LD161328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1229 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has on numerous occasions expressed readiness to develop with Albania equitable and mutually beneficial relations, without interference in internal affairs.

Yugoslavia proves this by being Albania's major economic partner. Albania, on the other hand, keeps its borders closed thus preventing contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

This has been pointed out in a Radio-Yugoslavia commentary on the latest attacks on Yugoslavia by the Albanian daily ZERI I POPULIT. Tirana's policy has not changed at all since the Cominform resolution 40 years ago, Radio-Yugoslavia's commentator Aleksandar Popovic said, claiming that the time of Enver Hoxha is by no means different from the regime of his successor Ramiz Alia.

The Albanian daily accused Yogoslavia of wishing to annihilate Albania as a state and Albanians as a nation, and of genocide against the Albanian nationality in the province of Kosovo, claiming that Yugoslavia does not want to cooperate with Albania, particularly in the cultural sphere.

The Radio-Yugoslavia commentator recalled that Tirana has always confined its cooperation with Yugoslavia to the province of Kosonvo which is populated by great many Albanian nationals, using this "cooperation" for frantic anti-Yugoslav campaigns, unobstructed indoctination of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and for the fomenting of separatist activities amongst the irredentists in Kosovo.

In Yugoslavia, a trail has begun of a group of Albanian separatists who collaborated in Kosovo with the Albanian intelligence "Sigurimi" and with the Albanian Embassy in Vienna.

The accused separatists had intended to use rifles and bombs in order to have Kosovo split from Yugoslavia and annexed to Albania. Tirana says that the separatists are the "best sons and daughters of the Albanian people," thus proving that it has learned nothing from its abortive attempts at sowing dissenion amongst the Yugoslav nations.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY COOPERATION WITH PRC -- Sarajevo, May 16 (TANJUG) -- IRIS, a Yugoslav enterprise making business as part of the Energoinvest, associated enterprises of Sarajevo, central Yugoslavia, has contracted a new business put at 11 million dollars in China. It will deliver and assemble equipment for automated regulation of railway traffic to its Chinese buyers. Yugoslav enterpises are just working on automatic railway traffic in Turkey, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The overall value of these jobs is about 70 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

HEROIN SEIZED IN MACEDONIA -- Skopje, May 16 (TANJUG) --Yugoslav public security officers have foiled an international smuggling plot and seized 5.280 kilograms of heroin near the Macedonian town of Gostivar. They arrested Aliha Abdul (38), Nedzat Bekir (42), and Ibrahim Bekiri, all Yugoslav citizens, and Turkish citizens Ismet Junkan (47), Abdula Ozman (37), Nurhan Sekban (49), and Mesut Tas (36), all from Istanbul. According to the investigating organs, the heroin, hidden in the spare wheel of a passenger car with a Gostivar number plate, had been acquired in Turkey and was to have been taken to Zagreb and the United States. The officers who discovered the drug also found 300 grams of smuggled gold. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 16 May 86 LD]